The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Conflicting Rumors Concerning the Excitement in Italy.

Reported Riots in Modena, Milan, Genoa and Naples.

Message of Thanks from the Pope to the Emperor Napoleon.

Fenianism in England—Preparations for Preventing an Outbreak.

ITALY.

Conflicting Rumors from all Parts of the Kingdom.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 28—Noon.

Dispatches from Florence set forth that the recent riots by Garibaldian partisans in various parts of the Kingdom have been suppressed, and it is officially announced to-day that the country is tranquil. The different reports from all parts of the Kingdom are, however, very conflicting. The latest telegrams on hand make mention of serious riots at Modena, Milan, Genoa, Naples.

Gen. GARIBALDI was going to Caprera.

The Pope has sent a message to the Emperor NAPOLEON, thanking him for the arrest of GARIBALDI.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Arrest of Rioters—More Rumors of Fenian Intentions.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 28—Noon.

Telegrams from Manchester report that the Police of that city are very active in arresting persons believed to have been implicated in the recent Fenian riot. Scores have been apprehended since the last report.

The prisoners are all discharged, however, as fast as examined by the Court, nothing being proved to warrant their detention; nor has anything as to the plans of the Fenian organization been elicited.

The Fenian rumors are still current.

It was announced this morning that another Fenian cruiser had recently been seen hovering about the Irish coast.

The Government is taking every possible precaution to prevent any outbreak.

The Newmarket Races—Fourth Day.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.

Yesterday was the last day but one of the Newmarket meeting. The crowd was large and fashionable, the weather delightful, and the racing spirited.

The first race was for the October handicap, and was won by *Friday*. *Trocadero* came in second.

The second race, for the "forlorn stakes," was easily won by *Athena*.

PRUSSIA.

The Government Fortifying Kiel.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 28—Evening.

Kiel, a seaport in Holstein, is to be immediately fortified by King WILLIAM, and garrisoned with Prussian troops.

TURKEY.

Bokhara Unaided by the Government in its Struggle Against Russia.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 28.

The Government of Turkey has officially denied the published statement that its aid has been or will be lent to Bokhara, in the struggle of the latter country against the dominion of the Czar of Russia.

JAPAN.

Persecution of Christians.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 28—Evening.

Late dispatches received from Japan announce that the Christians in various parts of the Island are despised and maltreated by the natives. This is especially true of the inhabitants of Nagasaki and its vicinity.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 28—Noon.

Consols for Money, 94 7-16.

United States Five-Twenties....................72 13-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares....................77
Erie Railway Shares....................40½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..23¼

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 27—Evening.

MONEY MARKET.—The Money market is quiet and steady. Consols are quoted at 94 7-16 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The following prices of American Securities are made without any reference to the market in New-York. Owing to the prostration of the land lines, no recent financial intelligence from America has been received.

Erie Railway shares....................40½
Illinois Central Railway Shares....................77
United States Five-Twenty Bonds....................72 13-16
Atlantic and Great Western Consoli'd Bonds..23¼

United States Bonds closed at Frankfort this evening at 75¾ for the old issue.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 28—Noon.

COTTON opens quite firm. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Middling Uplands....................8¾d.
Middling Orleans....................9d.

BREADSTUFFS are very firm. Wheat, 14s. 1d. for White California; Corn, 42s. for Mixed Western; Barley, 5s. 3d. for American; Oats, 3s. 7d. for American; Peas, 44s. 6d. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS.—Beef, 145s. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 71s. for Prime City Mess. Bacon, 43s. for Middles, Lard, 53s. for American. Cheese, 53s. for Middling American.

PRODUCE.—Resin, 8s. for common American and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. and Standard White 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon. Cloverseed, 41s. for American Red.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 28—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Oil, £39.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 27—Evening.

The Cotton Market closed dull. The sales to-day foot up 10,000 bales. The following are the authorised quotations:

Middling Uplands....................8¾d.
Middling Orleans....................9d.

BREADSTUFFS firm. Wheat advanced to 4s. 1d. ℔ cental for White California. Corn, 42s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Peas, 44s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. for American. Barley, 5s. 3d. ℔ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ 45 lbs., for Canada.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 145s. ℔ 304 lbs., for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 71s. ℔ 200 lbs., for Prime City Mess. Bacon, 43s. ℔ cwt. for Middles. Lard, 53s. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 53s. ℔ cwt. for Middling American.

PRODUCE—Resin; Common 8s. ℔ cwt. for American, and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 44s. ℔ cwt. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 6d. for Standard White. Clover-seed, 41s. ℔ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 27—Evening.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. ℔ imperial quarter. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ℔ ton for feeding. Whale Oil, £40 ℔ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £115 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £39 ℔ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 28—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market, under a more favorable trade report, closed firmer and with more doing. The sales to-day have reached fully 12,000 bales, including the usual proportion for speculation and export.

Middling Uplands....................8¾d.
Middling Orleans....................9d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm. Lard has advanced to 55s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for American. Other articles are unaltered.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Sept. 28—Noon.

The steamship *Virginia*, Capt. PROWSE, from New-York Sept 14, has arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP TO SEPT. 18.

The steamship *America*, from Bremen, Sept. 14, *via* Southampton, Sept. 17, reached this port yesterday. Also, the steamship *Hammonia*, from Hamburg Sept. 14, and Southampton Sept. 18. The news by these steamships is three days later than that received by the *Java*.

Since Sunday, Sept. 8, several boxes and pieces of wreck have been picked up at sea, and it is feared from papers also found that the vessel wrecked was the *Enoch Ebner*, of Boston. One box is marked O. S. M. C., Boston, No. 2,893.

Up to Monday last four of the steamers which have been chartered for service in the Eastern Seas had left direct for Bombay. The *Kangaroo* and *City of Manchester* were expected to leave immediately. The *City of Dublin* and *West Indian* are also ready. The *Terrible*, 19 guns paddle frigate, sailed from Spithead on the 16th for Gibraltar and Alexandria. At the latter place the crew and boats of the *Terrible* will assist in the landing of troops and stores for the Abyssinian expedition.

The *Taeping* arrived in the London Docks on Saturday, Sept. 13, at 2 P. M., and is again the winner of the China clipper race. She left Foochow at noon on the 4th of June, thus completing the voyage in 103 days.

Concerning the approaching prize fight for the championship of England, *Bell's Life* says that MACE and BALDWIN continue to post the money. Both men are now doing really hard work, and as they are in experienced hands, there is little doubt as to their coming in good condition to the scratch.

Mr. Alderman ALLEN is expected to be next Lord Mayor.

The Paris *Etendard* says that several journals announce as certain that the Emperor NAPOLEON will shortly pay a visit to Berlin, adding that Count GOLTZ, the Prussian Minister at Paris, has gone to Biarritz to present the Emperor with an official invitation from the Prussian Sovereign. This intelligence is inexact. The invitation from King WILLIAM was received by the Emperor some time since, and Count GOLTZ has not been required to renew it, but the probable period for the journey has not yet been fixed.

The negotiations between the Bank of France and Credit Mobilier Company have terminated with a satisfactory result.

A telegram from Geneva says the Peace Congress Committee in their farewell address declared the principles which they assembled to proclaim to be these: "Democracy, political, economical and philosophical liberty, the abolition of standing armies and sympathy with oppressed nationalities. They also published a final resolution declaring that the great Governments of Europe have proved themselves incapable of preserving peace and developing the moral and material forces of modern society; they therefore found a cosmopolitan federation with a permanent Central Committee of Berne, and they will publish a Franco-German journal called *The United States of Europe*, at Balse. The next Congress will be held at Mannheim.

The Hamburg *News* states that a new postal treaty has been concluded between Prussia and the United States. Postage *via* England is to be reduced one-half, and *via* Germany one-third.

A dispatch from the Hague says that the King opened the States General in person this morning (Sept. 16) with a speech from the throne. His Majesty confirmed the international separation that had taken place between Lemburg and Germany. Experience had proved that the Scheldt dues were not prejudicial to reciprocal friendly relations with Belgium, which had become more and more durable. A good understanding existed with all other foreign Powers. The King announced that several bills would be laid before the Chambers, among others a measure for the reorganization of the National Guard, and another for the reduction of stamp duty on newspapers.

A telegram from Madrid informs us that it is announced that the last of the small bands in Catalonia has now disappeared, and that general tranquillity prevails. The Captain-General of Barcelona, however, has informed the Government that the insurgents commanded by VALDRICH still infest the country, and that he has sent troops to pursue them.

The American Squadron off Cadiz has sailed for Greece.

A dispatch from Pesth announces that it is confidently expected that the Austro-Hungarian Conference, sitting at Vienna, will come to a satisfactory agreement as to the portion of the State burdens to be assumed by Hungary. M. DEAK is expected at Pesth. A torchlight procession is to be held in honor of Gen. TURR. An agreement has been arrived at between the deputations of the Reichsrath and of Hungary relative to the public debt.

The Vienna *Presse* states that on the 10th the French Government addressed a dispatch to the French Minister at Copenhagen, most urgently recommending Denmark to show a compliant spirit toward Prussia in the question of North Schleswig. The same journal says that Austria has declared to Denmark that the North Schleswig question in no way affects the interests of Austria. A telegram from Copenhagen reports that a confirmation has been given to the rumor that the reassembly of the Danish Chambers will be deterred until December, in order that the Government may have time to prepare some important bills to be submitted to the Legislature at the commencement of the session.

The betrothal of the King of the Greeks to the Grand Duchess OLGA will take place in October. The Czar will not return to St. Petersburgh before Oct. 22.

A telegram from Berne says that the Telegraphic Conference of representatives from the French Austrian, Turkish and Swiss Governments has determined to reduce by one third the charges for passing over their territories of messages between England and India and between London and Austria.

The Porte has officially proclaimed a full amnesty to the insurgents, and a suspension of hostilities throughout Crete, allowing the Cretans one month and a half to give up their arms or emigrate altogether, and to the volunteers a delay until the 20th of October to quit the island. The Porte also offers means of transport to all desirous of leaving. Meanwhile the blockade will be strictly continued.

A telegram from Teheran announces that the violence of the cholera there has greatly diminished, and that the cases are now reduced to ten daily.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Pan-Anglican Congress—Industrial Organizations—The Social Science Congress—Public Dinner to Mr. Disraeli.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1867.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued his programme for the Pan-Anglican Congress or General Synod of the Protestant Episcopal Church in England, America and the British Colonies. Every day there is to be preaching by Bishops purposely chosen from the most distant quarters of the world, such as Illinois, Australia, Vermont and New-Zealand. I do not see that doctrine is to be meddled with, or ritual disturbed. The Bishops will be high, low, broad and Evangelical, but all believers in the Prayer-book, more or less modified, and the XXXIX Articles. They will declare themselves to be the Holy Catholic Church, on the primitive or Scriptural model, and in accordance with the principles of the Reformation. I see no proposal of any overtures to unity with either the Eastern or Western Churches, or with Protestant bodies, though the lack of such union is to be lamented. The only measures proposed are that all the Bishops of the Anglican faith should keep all the rest informed of their proceedings. As each Bishop is really independent of any higher authority, and most clergymen in England are independent of their Bishops, there are difficulties in enforcing discipline. As to doctrine, there is not, in this country, the pretence of unity. All agree to the Prayer-book, and subscribe to the Articles, and then interpret them in exactly opposite senses, just as the Scriptures are interpreted by opposing sects. Even if all the Bishops of the Anglican Church were to meet and unanimously define any point of doctrine, they have no power to enforce it on clergy or people. Still less is there any power to legislate for America and the Colonies. But it will be a pleasant, convivial three days' meeting, and nowhere in England are better dinners eaten or richer wines drank than in the old Lambeth Palace, the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Their lordships can meet and talk and dine, but when it is a question of amending the liturgy or enforcing discipline they must cross the river and appeal to Mr. BRIGHT, the Quaker, Mr. ROTHSCHILD, the Jew, and a Parliament largely composed of Roman Catholics, Dissenters and Nothingarians.

ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY.

Writers on political economy ridicule the idea of the organization of industry, so much desired by socialists. The only possible organization, they tell us, is that which arises spontaneously from the law of supply and demand. Still something is wanted as a remedy for evils which affect large populations. For example, the discovery of mines of tin or copper in one part of the world may suddenly render the working of older mines in another part unprofitable. Such a discovery has brought distress to thousands in Cornwall. The abandonment of some iron works recently in South Wales reduced hundreds to pauperism. In a large district north of London there is at this moment great distress because ladies have taken to wearing the smallest possible bonnets. A mere caprice of fashion has deprived tens of thousands of the living they earned by plaiting straw. A change in the fashion of a ribbon has more than once reduced Coventry and Spitalsfields to the verge of starvation. Lyons has been filled with dire distress because certain ladies in Paris chose to wear plain silks instead of figured.

It is true that I do not see very clearly the remedy for such evils, but it seems none the less absurd that a whim, a caprice, should be as disastrous as an earthquake or tornado, a war or pestilence, and I protest against a state of things in which the idle fancy of a Paris belle shall be able to starve a whole English county. But for the conservative persistence of women of the middle and lower orders, what a collapse there would have been in the manufacture of crinoline! And when women once more take to wearing their own hair what will become of the manufacturers of chignons? At every change of fashion immense stocks of articles, representing wasted capital and labor, become as worthless as exploded gunpowder. "A thing of beauty," we are told, "is a joy forever," but a thing of fashion is a joy only until the next change of the mode. If a costume congress could settle upon a style of dress and adornment for one century even it would save a world of wasted wealth, which could be applied to other uses. But we have the same difficulties in other matters. The British navy which cost so many millions a few years ago is now only a collection of useless hulks, and the greatest part of its guns fit only for old iron. The Government has just begun to build monitors. It would be better, some think, to buy an old one, and see if the *Warrior* could, as some assert, run it down and sink it at the first effort—but this is a digression.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The next session of the Social Science Congress is to be held during this month, at Belfast, the principal, almost the only manufacturing town in Ireland. Irishmen are to take a prominent part in its discussions, and, naturally, social questions connected specially with Ireland will not be neglected. The first of these is land tenure, the second education, but with education is mixed up the question on which the Capital of Ulster is inclined to go crazy—that of religion. Do what you will for Ireland, only, unless you would set all Orangedom in a rage, do nothing to favor the religion of four-fifths of its inhabitants. The Social Science Congress will have its hands tied; it cannot discuss the very questions most important to the pacification and prosperity of Ireland. Secular education, for example, suits no party. Catholics, Episcopalians and Presbyterians are equally determined that their children shall be trained up in the true faith. The Government, at this moment, seems to be impartially prosecuting Catholics and Orangemen for exciting religious animosities, and sending both to prison to teach them to live together in harmony; but the Government is unfortunate in having the bulk of its supporters among the Irish minority, and in being obliged to alienate its friends, probably without being able to conciliate its enemies. But, as with the Reform Bill, a bold, liberal policy in Ireland will be the most successful. The English Liberals will more than make up for any loss of Irish Tories. And when the religious and social questions are settled for Ireland, an industrial one remains. For centuries Ireland was not allowed to *do her* own manufacturing. As fast as she engaged in any trade she was checked by restrictions and prohibitions. This went on until the Irish seem to have given up the matter in despair; and though industry is now free, they seem to labor under traditional disabilities. They import almost every article they use. This habit drains the country of its wealth, and keeps whole populations in idleness. Ireland is deficient in coal, but has abundance of peat and of water-power. It is adapted to small industries, but centuries of restriction and discouragement seem to have destroyed the aptitude for them. Industrial schools and the introduction of handicraft trades might be the salvation of Ireland; and if a thousand or two of Fenians would engage as missionaries of labor, and teach idle young Irish boys and girls to make everything they now import, from a lucifer match to a new bonnet, they would really do something for the regeneration of the Emerald Isle. If half the produce of Ireland must come to England to pay the rent, it must; but half the other half now sent abroad for foreign luxuries might very well be consumed by those who could manufacture all they need at home. England imports a large portion of her food, and is rich; Ireland exports two-thirds of her produce, and is poor. The pipe an Irishman smokes, the tobacco which fills it, the match with which he lights it, the glass from which he drinks, the plates, knives and forks with which he eats, the toys of his children, almost everything he has, comes from abroad. It is free trade, no doubt, but it has the drawback of resulting in free emigration or free starvation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The weather continues to be delightful—clear, bright, neither too cold nor too hot, and just right for finishing a late harvest. The crops appear to be a full average—the hay crop one of the best for years. Fine weather for racing and shooting. The Prince of Wales was at the Baden races a few days ago, wearing a white hat—an entire suit of white in fact, slightly relieved by a sky blue cravat. He is very attentive, we are assured, to the Princess, who is able to walk with crutches and makes hopeful progress, and he does *not* frequent the gambling saloons. *Tant mmieux pour lui.* I beg to recommend his costume and habits to young America.

Mr. DISRAELI is to have a public dinner at Edinburgh, the last of October, if he will take it, and Earl DERBY is getting over a mild attack of that plague of prime ministers, the gout. Members of Parliament are making speeches at agricultural meetings, where they tell the farmers that it is all stuff and nonsense about the danger of household suffrage, and all they regret is that they could not extend it to the rural districts. There is no danger an Englishman will not face in an after-dinner oration. Even universal suffrage has two powerful examples in its favor—France and America. Everybody votes in France, and see what order, temperance and decency they have there. You don't see a man drunk once a month, and there are no beggars. Everybody votes in America, even the newly-emancipated negroes, and what a powerful, enterprising, intelligent, go-ahead country it is. And why should not universal suffrage do as well in England as in France and America? Well, why not?

MONADNOCK.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Fears of War—Napoleon's Preparations.

Berlin (Sept. 13) Correspondence of the London Herald.

The Royal Speech with which the Imperial Diet was opened on the 10th inst. has excited discontent, especially by its silence as to the relations toward South Germany, and by only designating the political state of things in a general way as being satisfactory. The reason of the former circumstance is the unfinished condition of affairs; the reason of the latter is the unclearness prevailing in reference to the designs of France. To speak of the forms things will assume which are still entirely belonging to the future would have been not only impolitic, but out of taste; moreover, there was no reason to speak of the political state of Europe, because the Imperial Diet has nothing whatever to do with this. In reference to the political situation of Europe, it was only possible to express a confidence that work of peace, for the accomplishment of which the Imperial Diet has been convoked, would be achieved and terminated in peace. By expressing this confidence the King said far more than he would have done by the most elaborate discussion of the political state of Europe; for that confidence is based partly on the conviction that the national movement of Germany has now no more to apprehend any serious checks, since in the North German Confederacy it has found its regular spring-wheel, and that the diplomatic relations are absolutely favorable to the work; and partly on the consciousness that Prussia possesses a defensive force which permits her to look forward with perfect tranquillity to any future events. Meanwhile the contrast which has here been occasionally preserved between the words and the actions of the French Government appears to assume an aspect more and more singular. Travelers who are coming from France and have no reason for misrepresenting facts, unanimously affirm that France is arming. This, indeed, is nothing new; but, in the face of such proceedings, it behooves Prussia not to remain inactive. The dismissal of certain age-categories from the army or their being called into the service, is a matter of comparative indifference. The principal thing is the fortification labors, the supplying of the fortresses with stores, the accumulation of provisions, and the purchase of horses, and in all these departments France is now performing most extraordinary feats. The purchases of grain, above all of oats, in Italy, has long ago excited attention in that country, and led to requisitions extending as far as the south of Germany. The term of delivery is short, and the principal condition of the contracts is a speedy delivery at Marseilles, whence the oats are forwarded by railway to Lyons, Freyburg, Nancy, and the North. In Strasburg very large quantities of flour have lately been introduced. The fortifications of Belfort are still being assiduously strengthened. The detached forts block up the roads. The intrenched camp erected at that place, commands the valleys of the Rhine, the Moselle, and the Saône. It is distant only 12 hours from the Rhine, and 4 hours from the frontier of Switzerland. The French attach much importance to this position, because a turning of the left wing is, in consequence of the large number of lakes north of Belfort, possible only by penetrating deeply into the mountains, while a turning of the right wing would have to be prepared already from Basle as a starting-point, for instance, *via* Delle, on the road to Montbéliard. The railway from Paris also passes close to Belfort. Ever since the year 1860, great efforts have been made for strengthening this position. To the Fort Des Barres, strategists attach a peculiar value. The Doubs Valley, between the Voghesi Mountains, and the Jura, towards the Rhine, is closed by this group of fortifications. The forts of Strasburg are not less assiduously perfected. Even laborers from Baden have been hired for the purpose. The Fourteenth Battalion of Chasseurs are expected to arrive there from Chalons. It is said that the garrison is already armed with Chassepot guns. This is open to doubt; probably Springfield guns are meant; they have been transformed on the Roberts' system. Somebody who passed through this, on his way from Strasburg, affirmed that the inhabitants of the town were themselves alarmed at those warlike preparations. On the ramparts it was easy to recognize the new cannon. There, too, are mysterious exercises with a new sort of cannon, in progress. That many French officers familiar with the German language are at present traveling in North Germany, for the purpose of paying strict attention to all military arrangements in Prussia and of reporting them, is discussed as a well-known fact.

GERMAN UNITY.

Reply of the Committee of the Baden Upper Chamber to the Speech from the Throne.

Carlsruhe (Sept. 13) Correspondence of Reuter's Express.

The following is part of the draft of the address submitted by the Committee of the Baden Upper Chamber, in reply to the recent speech from the throne. Little doubt exists that it will be adopted by the House.

"MOST ILLUSTRIOUS GRAND DUKE, MOST GRACIOUS PRINCE AND LORD: The elevating words of welcome your Royal Highness has uttered from the throne at the opening of the present Diet, find the fullest assent among your most faithful Estates. Although the decisive events of the past year have imposed upon our country also heavy trials and sacrifices, and although we foresee that the security and reorganization of Germany require great and universal exertions, yet we look forward with courage and confidence to the progressive development of the political regeneration of the German Fatherland. Your Royal Highness' firm determination to labor incessantly for the national union of our country with the North German Confederation has a just claim upon the full support of the Estates. The political and commercial disasters of the past, and a deep sense of the unready position of the present, warn us willingly to make the necessary sacrifices so far as they lie in our power. The German nation will not regain tranquillity and internal peace until the final means shall be found of restoring and rendering more complete the necessary national connection between the already attained union of the North German Power and the South German States, and thereby furnishing to the German people the continuance of its existence and prosperity. Nor will Europe arrive at the full conviction of secure peace until the reorganization of Germany shall be accomplished on both sides of the Main. For the Union of Germany is identical with the observance of natural right, respect for popular liberty, the peaceful progress of civilization, and the necessary restriction of all policy of conquest. We recognize in the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between the South German States and Prussia a momentous first step toward securing the German people and German territory from every hostile attack and all foreign interference. Together with your Royal Highness' Government, we consider the reform of the South German military system upon the basis of universal liability to service, in closest connection with the Prussian military code and subordination to tried Prussian leadership, as indispensable to render the common Fatherland as powerful as its position in the centre of warlike great Powers and its political tasks in Europe demand. It is true that in following up this course new and large demands would be made upon the personal support of the citizens and the taxpaying power of the country; but these sacrifices would not be spared us under any other line of policy, and we should further have to apprehend they would be useless and void of result. The moral law of the universal system—that the political advance of nations cannot be attained without manful exertion of their strength—applies to us as fully as to others. We shall take into consideration the military estimates brought before us in this spirit."

Army of the North German Confederation.

Berlin (Sept. 12) Correspondence of the Cologne Gazette.

The military strength of the army of the Northern Confederation, including the Grand Duchy of Hesse, is imposing in every respect, and does not exist, like that of the late Germanic Confederation, on paper only. According to the fixation of the contingents, it will include, on a war footing—1. Field troops, not including the siege artillery, which may be formed, and the reserved pontoon corps, 11,950 officers, 497,573 petty officers and men, 152,428 horses, 1,284 guns, 12,873 wagons. 2. Troops at the depots: 4,477 officers, 188,000 men, 22,955 horses, and 220 guns. 3. Ordinary garrisons: 4,066 officers, 143,146 men, 2,331 horses. 4. Other military corps remaining in the country: 472 officers, 5,760 men, 1,200 horses. Thus, at the first moment of the mobilization there will be placed on foot 20,965 officers, 834,433 rank and file, 178,914 horses, 1,504 guns, and the wagons above mentioned. To those forces may also be added, 5. The remainder of the garrison in fortresses: 1,688 officers, 57,653 men, 30,141 horses, and about 150 guns, which makes a total of 22,653 officers, 892,141 men, 209,055 horses, 1,654 guns, and 12,873 wagons. The peace effective is 270,000 rank and file, besides officers; the duration of service is three years; the four years of the reserve include, a deduction of twenty per cent. being made for non-effectives, 288,000 men, to which number must be added 315,000 men disposable of the landwehr, which forms, with the permanent of 300,000 men, in all 903,000. In addition to these forces are those of the three States of Southern Germany, Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden, which are united to Prussia by offensive and defensive treaties. They consist of about 102,000 men in the field, 37,100 in the depots, and 226,664 in the garrisons. It those of the Northern Confederation with Hesse are only taken at 892,141 men, that makes a total force of 1,101,241 men, besides 28,000 officers.

ITALY.

Sanguinary Riots in the Southern Part of the Kingdom.

Florence (Sept. 13) Correspondence of Reuter's Express.

Popular tumults, attended by the most atrocious acts of bloodshed, continue to take place in those parts of the southern provinces visited by cholera. The populace in every case appear to have been excited by their belief that the cholera was propagated among them by the authorities or other persons, who either poisoned their wells or had some means of infecting the air with the deadly epidemic. Some journals, however, attribute the sanguinary excesses that have been committed to Bourbon and clerical intriguers, who have sought to make the epidemic a means of disseminating hatred against the Government and exciting rebellion. Particulars have just reached this city of a terrific scene that occurred within the past week at Ardore, a town in Calabria. Upon the first appearance of cholera at that place the populace assembled in arms before the druggist's shop, loudly declaring their intention of burning it to the ground. There was no military at Ardore, except a few men belonging to a company stationed at Gerace. The officer in charge, Signor GARZONI, on hearing the tumult immediately hastened to the spot, and endeavored to dissuade the rioters from their purpose; but the populace had lost all respect for the authorities, who besides had no means of enforcing the law. The earnest appeals of GARZONI only served, in fact, to increase the fury of the mob, who finally rushed forward, crushing the unhappy officer to death under Their feet. The druggist's shop was immediately afterward set on fire, and the whole family within ruthlessly butchered. But the thirst for blood was not yet appeased, for twenty other persons also fell victims to the ferocity of the populace. The body of the officer GARZONI, adds the narrator of the scene, was thrown to the pigs. Six soldiers and three carabineers were wounded. Many of those who took part in these excesses fled from the town to escape retribution at the hands of the troops, which were rapidly marched upon Ardore immediately upon receipt of intelligence of what had taken place. The atrocious acts of the rioters had produced much indignation throughout the province, and 2,000 of the National Guard, from various towns, had hastened to the mountains surrounding Ardore in order to prevent the escape of the fugitives. Similar tumults have also occurred in the district of Potentino. Early on the morning of the 5th inst., the populace, mostly armed, surrounded the house of a certain ANTONIO SABELLINO, whom they accused of being a poisoner. In the same house were FRANCESCO, the brother of ANTONIO, and a friend named GIACOMO DI MATTIA. Some of the chief rioters broke their way into the house, which they immediately began to search for the alleged poison. At length they found on a shelf in one of the rooms a jar full of a paste that SABELLINO kept for poisoning rats. "Here is the poison!" shouted a woman, one of the foremost among the savage crew. To prove its effects a dog was made to swallow some of the paste, and of course died in a few minutes. No sooner was this known than the mob rushed upon the two brothers and their friend, and brutally murdered them. The few carabineers on the spot were utterly powerless before the rioters, and it was necessary to send for a company from Potenza, which did not arrive, however, until after the populace had dispersed. At Leoni, in the Avellinese, the people assembled, riotously shouting that one of the public wells had been poisoned, and demanding that the water should be analyzed. In the parish of Cogliano, in the Rossanese, it was firmly believed that the poisoners went from door to door, and blew the infection through the keyhole. This notion became so universal and deeply rooted that the great majority of the lower class abandoned their houses, and camped out in the open air so as they should not be poisoned. Those who remained at home were constantly firing muskets out of their windows, with the idea of paralyzing the action of the poison. The troops and the authorities only succeeded after immense efforts in convincing the people of their folly. Some arrests were made, and comparative tranquillity finally restored. To the above incidents must be added another of a similar character, fortunately not attended by fatal consequences, which took place at Bocchigliero, in the District of Rossano. In that town a hundred armed peasants paraded the streets, demanding that the chief of the Police and the carabineers should leave the place at once. The Captain of the National Guard had sufficient influence among the rioters to dissuade them from committing any excess, and promising to represent their wishes in the proper quarter. On leaving him, their leader said: "You must tell the Chief of the Police and the carabineers to leave Bocchigliero. We don't want either delegates, carabineers or soldiers. We want to be left alone, and to elect as Mayor a peasant like ourselves. We are tired of seeing the poison brought into our houses. If you will not do as we wish, you will see us assemble again, and we shall then visit your house." The Captain finally prevailed upon the peasants to return home, promising that they should be satisfied. Some arrests were made the following day, and public order was not again disturbed.

BAZAINE AND MEXICO.

A Private Circular from the French Marshal.

From La Liberté, Sept. 15.

We have received the following document for publication:

[Confidential.]

Mexico, Oct. 11, 1865.

The odious assassinations perpetrated by the dissidents, and the share which the rebel chiefs take in these savage acts, by placing themselves at the head of bands who respect nothing, imparts to the struggle which now continues between the Imperial power and the Juarist party the veritable character under which it must be regarded; it is a war of barbarism against civilization. On the 13th of June, 1865, ORTEAGA attacks Uruapan, captures the city after a struggle of thirty hours, and, far from honoring the bravery of the defenders, ruthlessly shoots the Commandant LEMUS, the Sub-prefect, ISIDOR PAZ, and one of the notables of the city, who had taken up arms in the cause of order. On the 7th of July ANTONIO PEREZ assassinated with his own hand Capt. KUERNOCH, who was being carried, wounded, by his hussars from the fight at Ahuacitan. On the 1st of September UGALDE, surprising a detachment of the Municipal Guard of Mexico at San Filipe and Obraje, caused the officers to be shot. Finally, on the 7th of this current October, the band who have united in the *tierras calientes* of Vera Cruz attack the railway train at the Roya de Piedra, seize Lieut. FRIQUET, of the Colonial Engineers; LOUBET, Artillery Guard, and seven men of the detachment. The nine dead bodies were found the next day horribly mutilated. In presence of these savage acts reprisals became a necessity and a duty. All these bandits, together with their leaders, are placed beyond the pale of the law by the Imperial decree of the 3d of October, 1865. I request you to make known to the troops under your command that I do not allow prisoners to be made. Every person, no matter whom, taken with arms in his hands, will be put to death. No exchange of prisoners will be made for the future. Our soldiers must be made thoroughly aware that they ought not to surrender their arms to such adversaries. This is a war to the death—a struggle *à outrance* between barbarism and civilization—which is now entered upon. On both sides to kill or be killed has become necessary. BAZAINE, Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

Mazzini's Views on the Subject.

From the Unita Italiana, Sept. 13.

We have received a letter addressed by Signor MAZZINI to the members of the late Congress at Geneva, in which he explains the reasons which would have prevented him from participating in the proceedings had it been possible for him to be present. Peace, he says, can only exist as the result of liberty and justice. He abhors equivocation, which for the last quarter of a century has been the source of the errors and powerlessness of his party. A struggle as holy as peace must ensue before many nations can enjoy real justice and freedom. He asks if GARIBALDI himself is not contemplating a war against the Papal hordes, and observes that the emancipation of the American slaves, of which the presence of Mr. WM. LLOYD GARRISON will remind them, is due to four years of gigantic battles. Assuming standing armies to be the only safeguards of existing Governments, he contends that it would be wrong to expect a nation here and there to proceed to such a course, and place itself at the mercy of the others; and a congress which would be empowered to decree a simultaneous disarmament is impossible before a revolution or a war. M. MAZZINI then enlarges on what he believes to be the enervating influence of the Manchester school in England. The policy of non-intervention is the policy of selfishness, of egotism. It was one of the causes of the Crimean war, and it also prevented that war from resulting in the emancipation of Poland, and the freedom of the European populations subject to Turkey. The action of the Geneva Congress would but disorganize the forces destined to be used in the war of the peoples. The objects for which all who hate oppression should unite include the reëstablishment of Poland, the completion of German unity, of Italian unity, of Greek unity, a Danubian Confederation substituted for the Austrian Empire, an Eastern Switzerland in place of the Turkish Empire in Europe, Scandinavian union, Iberian union, liberty for France—in a word, the United States of Europe, a permanent international Congress supreme. "The object," concludes MAZZINI—"why should we conceal it? is one last great and holy crusade—a battle of Marathon for the profit of Europe, for the triumph of the principle of progress over the principle of inertia. Such is the end. Do not hide it, do not mask it. Have the courage of your faith, and inspire with this courage and this faith the sleeping peoples. Transform your Congress; let it become the Congress of men of duty, of liberty, of association; let it extend through all Europe the universal republican alliance. The little time which remains to me in this world shall be consecrated to the development of your work. For the moment you leave me in uncertainty, and I esteem you too much not to say it openly."

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

Inaugural Services—Sermon by Bishop Polk, of Louisiana.

From the London Times, Sept. 16.

According to arrangements which have already been made public, a series of public services in connection with the forthcoming Pan-Anglican Society, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, was commenced on the 15th at St. Lawrence Jewry, Guildhall, one of the largest and handsomest churches in the City of London. The announcements issued with regard to these services have been of a character likely to prove very attractive to Churchmen, there being among the preachers, during the several days they are to last, English, Irish, Scottish, American, Colonial and missionary Bishops. The scheme was of a most comprehensive character, and the offertory at each service, it was said, would be devoted to whatever object the Bishop who might preach pleased; in other words, generally toward the furtherance of Church work abroad. The Bishop of London was announced for the first sermon, and he was to preach on the subject of Home Missions; but it appeared at the last moment that the Bishop had not authorized the managers of the services to say that he would take any part in them, and the vast congregation which flocked to St. Lawrence Jewry on Saturday afternoon were disappointed. It is explained that the Bishop, who is in a fair state of health, is staying at Woodside, near Windsor. Four o'clock was the time appointed for the commencement of service, and at that hour every part of the church was filled. At the sound of the organ a procession emerged from the vestry at the northwest corner of the church, and moved slowly down the aisle, about sixty surpliced choristers singing the processional hymn, "The Son of God goes forth to war." The Bishop of Louisiana, United States, (Right Rev. Dr. L. POLK.) followed, attended by Rev. W. F. ERSKINE KNOLLYS, M. A., Rev. MORGAN COWIE, B. D., Rev. GEO. POCOCK, LL. B., and several other clergymen in their robes. The Bishop took his seat on the north side of the Communion table, the clergy and choristers at the sides, with the exception of Rev. MORGAN COWIE, who knelt at the altar rails, where he sang the Litany. At its close the Bishop of Louisiana ascended the pulpit and expressed the deep regret he felt at the absence of the Bishop of London, who, he was authorized to say, felt the deepest interest in the enterprise they were commencing. He then selected for his text the xxviiith chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, verse 19—"Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." He said that, in the absence of the honored prelate who presided over that diocese, it fell to him to make a few introductory remarks on the various topics which would be brought before them in the course of the services, leaving others to deal with them more in detail. He said the tendency of every great principle was to become a power, and this was eminently true of Christianity, which had arisen from small beginnings. Christ did not convert the world by a miracle, but he wandered up and down Judea, and was content for a reward of his labors with a very feeble brotherhood. The responsibility rested upon Christians of the present times to share in the work, otherwise they would deny the Church which Christ planted; they would prove themselves ignorant of the first principles of the Gospel if they remained satisfied with a conviction of the soundness of their own faith, and neglected to take the necessary means for propagating it among others. The Bishop proceeded to speak of home missions, and remarked that in that city, with its hundreds of beautiful churches, an immense mass of vice and depravity was growing up around them. Still it was the greatest as it was the best city in the world. There was something truly comprehensive in the work of city missions. They did not want mere benevolent institutions based upon a creedless humanitarianism; and they could never satisfactorily support what were called benevolent institutions which disowned the Church and its duly organized ministry. The tendency of such institutions was to induce the poor to believe that they could do without any religion at all; whereas they ought to inscribe the name of Christ legibly on all their institutions, in order to show the connection which existed between them and the Church. No charity could be Christian which was not universal—which did not address itself to the spiritual and temporal wants of the poor. Societies were multiplying every day, just as heathen temples were raised, to deify every virtue and to relieve all human ills; but this showed little more than the sincerity of the worshipers and the hollowness of their worship. The Bishop next spoke of the manner in which the work of the Church was advancing in the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown, a matter in which, he said, he had much experience. If the same had been done for America in days gone by it might have been a greater and a better country than it was now. For a hundred years there existed in America an Episcopal Church without Bishops, and the church which had Government protection was that which was left without an organization. In vain that Church pleaded with the Government of England for redress. Archbishops and Bishops pressed the matter upon the attention of the Crown, and year after year the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel made strenuous efforts to remedy the evils; but while it was allowed to the Roman Catholic Church to have what Bishops she pleased in her discretion, the sons and daughters of the Church of England were left without the ministrations which were pledged to them at their baptism. Nothing so much as this strengthened the Americans for their struggle against this country, nothing induced them more than this to look with interest upon the struggle for independence, and to delight in seeing the secular power scattered into fragments, until at length it entirely disappeared. He should feel that he had not spoken unwisely on this subject if he aroused the zeal of Englishmen on behalf of the spiritual life of their distant colonies and dependencies, which he trusted would ever remain to strengthen the fame of England. The Right Reverend Prelate described in very vivid terms the way in which colonists—even though they had been communicants in the Church at home—were apt to fall away from the faith if means of grace were not provided for them. They rejoiced in the Church at home, and were carefully instructed in the Catholic faith. These men might fall away, they could never become sectaries, they might become infidels, they might become recreant to the Church of their baptism, but it would never be until the Church proved deaf to their continued appeals. He trusted that the day might be hastened when the Churches of England and America would be still more closely united, especially in the advancement of the spiritual interests of the heathen. In the presence of so sublime a spectacle all political antagonism would be hushed, for all would acknowledge the Fatherhood of the Church.

The Bishop then descended from the pulpit and again took his place at the northern side of the communion table, when an offertory collection was made.

THE WEST INDIES.

ADVICES TO SEPT. 28 BY THE CUBAN CABLE.

Ratification of the Treaty Between Hayti and St. Domingo.

An Earthquake and a Freshet at Porto Rico.

Havana Commercial and Marine Intelligence.

The Treaty with Hayti Approved by St. Domingo.

ST. DOMINGO, Monday, Sept. 16, via HAVANA, Friday, Sept. 27.

The National Congress approved the treaty with Hayti on the 3d inst.

EUGENE SMITH arrived here on the 6th with the treaty negotiated with the United States.

Gen. CABRAL arrived at the Capital on the 8th, and the Haytien Commissioners reached here on the 15th.

An Earthquake and a Freshet at Porto Rico.

PORTO RICO, Saturday, Sept. 14, via HAVANA, Friday, Sept. 27.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Rio Peidros on the 7th. A freshet has occurred in the Ponce River, causing much damage and the loss of one life.

Havana Commercial and Marine News.

HAVANA, Friday, Sept. 27.

The Sugar market is more active, on the basis of 8¾@8⅞ reals ℔ arobe for No. 12. Potatoes, 4½. Onions, 6½. Bacon, 6½. Exchange unaltered.

Arrived, steamer *Cuba*, from New-Orleans. Chartered, English brig *Eliza*, to load molasses for New-York at $3 50 ℔ hogshead.

The Cuba Cable—Horrible Tragedy in Havana—Arrest of Counterfeiters—The Slave Trade—Custom-house Affairs—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1867.

In my last I alluded to the difficulties that beset the dispatch and receipt of messages by the Cuba Cable. It was given out here that the delay was caused by the illness of the operator, and as an assistant had been detailed to proceed to Key West at once, it was expected that regular communication with the United States would speedily be had. But we were doomed to disappointment. With the exception of a few private telegrams, no news-messages were at hand until the 16th, when the Madrid telegrams relating to the inauguration of the telegraph were published by order of the Captain-General. Since then it is doubtful whether any important messages at all have been transmitted or received and circulated; and, albeit no one can ascertain the object the authorities have in view in thus regulating the transactions of the Company, certain it is that we Cubans have quite as little liberty in the matter of sending or obtaining cable messages as in any other respect.

A terrible tragedy was enacted on Sunday evening in the dwelling of Mr. CHINCHILLA, the Postmaster-General of the Isle. One of his sisters-in-law who, with her mother, had been residing with Mr. CHINCHILLA for some time, was possessed of a mulatto slave, aged about 17 years, whom she wished to dispose of. The lady had placed the slave in charge of a broker, who was intrusted with his sale. The mulatto soon wearied of the tyranny of the broker, ran away and returned to his mistress, before whom he presented himself on Sunday evening while in Mr. CHINCHILLA's house. The lady immediately ordered the slave from her presence, when he, drawing a poniard, sprang upon her and stabbed her over the right shoulder-blade, severing the main artery. The fiend then ran to the apartment of his mistress' mother, found her within, and stabbed her three times, and thence passed into Mrs. CHINCHILLA's room, where he assaulted the lady. Her husband was with her at the time, and, throwing himself between his wife and the assassin, received the wound intended for the lady. The slave then fled from the house, wounding in his exit a domestic who sought to check him. He was subsequently pursued and secured by the Police. He confessed his guilt, and appeared quite prepared to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. It is doubtful, however, that he will be executed. Our criminal lawyers are skillful enough to save him from the punishment he well deserves. How little effect is produced by the threat of the death penalty may be imagined when, on the very morrow of the day on which the above narrated crime was committed, another slave murdered a lady in Calle Concordia. In Cardenas, also, has murder most foul been committed. A lover the other day nearly killed his intended wife, and now lies in prison awaiting the result of her injuries. Truly our record of crime is an endless one.

Our Chief of Police has been very successful in hunting down the counterfeiters. On the 16th they made a simultaneous descent upon two houses, one on Frocadero-street, and the other on Galeano-street. Four or five parties were arrested, and the surroundings showed that they were devoting their time to the filing of good coins and the manufacturing of spurious ones. The community have lately become so alarmed that every gold piece tendered in payment is put into the scales. This proceeding naturally causes great delay in our daily transactions.

Sr. ARMAS Y CESPEDES has published a circular relating to the publication of a new Cuban journal to be entitled the *Occidente*. The entire document breathes hostility to the *Siglo* and Count POZOS DULCES; it states that this journal is done for, and should suspend publication at once, giving way to a paper with a more consistent policy than that lately followed by the Count.

The Havana *Gaceta* has published the royal decree for the suppression of the Slave-trade. From the 1st of October next a register is to be made of all the slaves then living in the island. The slave-traders are to be subjected to severe punishments, but death is reserved only for those who may resist the naval or military forces.

The export trade from the port of Trinidad from the 1st January to the 31st August amounted to 38,382 hhds. and 4,500 boxes of sugar, and 13,779 hhds. molasses. The export for the whole year is now estimated at 40,000 hhds. and 4,500 boxes sugar, and 15,000 hhds. molasses; the estimated value of the whole exported being $2,125,700.

Custom-house affairs are more settled now, although the system of fines is still adhered to. A recent decree compels the merchants making entries to specify minutely the contents of all cases, packages, &c., under a heavy penalty. Eight days' grace are given for the benefit of all those who have not come forward to inscribe their names on the contributors' list; at the expiration of this last respite legal proceedings will be instituted against all individuals without mercy.

An engineer by the name of ALEXANDER ALLEN, living in Sagua with his wife, attempted to cross the river in a boat, for the purpose of obtaining some medicine. The current upset the boat and he was drowned.

There was a great stir here this morning by the clergy, who assembled down on the landing with music, banners, &c., to welcome back the Bishop of this city, on his return from the Holy City. They made a grand display and all the church bells were rung for half an hour as he walked to the Cathedral, to render thanks to God for his safe return.

The difficulties among the cigar-makers and manufacturers are adjusted, the latter having agreed to advance the rate of daily wages.

Democratic sympathizers here are making an attempt to send President JOHNSON's congratulatory address on the subject of the Democratic victories at the polls.

ALBIZA intends to build a circus and Summer theatre, to be located opposite the site of the present establishment. DEPUTY.

Arrival of the St. David.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, Sept. 28.

The steamship *St. David* passed this point at 8 P. M. to-day, bound for Quebec.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

KING AUTUMN.

From Once a Week.

Come not with sudden rage,
With flying leaves from straining woodlands hurled,
No windy conflicts wage;
Rather with clouds in fleecy phalanx curled
Come, deeply-musing, sage,
To reign, rich Autumn, o'er a peaceful world!

Come like the friend we love,
Like sleep—like evening from the unknown west;
Our eyes are raised above,
Far off we see thy skirts in splendor drest;
Watch where thy footsteps rove,
What forest depths or glades will please thee best.

Lo! deep in yonder wood
A throne of gold th' umbrageous linden shines;
And, drenched in Summer's blood,
The chestnut blazes next the tall dark pines;
This first thy onset stood:
So won its crimson stains its gorgeous lines.

Adown this vale thy breath
Flushes my cheek, I hear thy soft faint sigh;
Is it for Summer's death
Thy sorrow dove-like thus would make its cry?
Or that thy purple heath
Ere long itself 'neath Winter's snows must lie?

The wheat-fields shake their spears
Where uplands redden in the sunset glow
The valley far below
Red as a mighty battle-field appears,
Where thick the poppies blow;
Glitter o'er yellow furze some joyful tears.

What stream of amber light
Pierces my dreams and leads the reapers home?
'Tis harvest moon to-night!
The starry host rides high in heaven's blue dome,—
Earth kindles at the sight,
Now know I, Autumn, and its joys are come!

King of a peaceful land,
We linger charmed where thy corn-crops wave,
Or by the brooklet stand
And hail thee scatt'ring o'er the year's ripe grave
Fruits with a lavish hand,
The last red rose thy loving care could save.

Past hours return once more,
Old voices haunt us by the forest's side,
And from th' Eternal Shore
Dear forms and faces to remembrance glide;
We love those days of yore:
Best dost thou to their buried treasures guide.

Ask, then, 'neath Autumn's spell,
What fruits our lives bear as the years grow old?
Else harvest rings our knell,
Base metal we when all around is gold:
Yon dead leaf, as it fell,
Warned us how soon our working days are told!

BROCKLEBANK'S TENT.

From Cassell's Magazine.

I.

It is now nearly fifteen years ago since I was attacked by an epidemic disorder which prevailed extensively at that time among the young men of the United Kingdom. It was commonly styled the gold-fever, and the fit seized me very suddenly. I called one evening in Camden Town —it was a pleasant airy suburb at that time—to see two bachelor friends of mine who shared lodgings together. I found the floor of their sitting-room lumbered with boxes.

"What are you doing?" I asked in astonishment.

"We're off for the gold-diggings."

"By what ship?"

"The *John Taylor*; next Wednesday week."

I recklessly flung my hat to the other end of the room, gave such a leap that my head nearly bumped against the ceiling, and cried,—

"I will go with you."

"That's right, old boy," they responded. "Go and secure your passage the first thing in the morning. She's filling up quick."

The London atmosphere was at that time surcharged with an auriferous insanity. The gray, sober light of morning did not induce me to swerve from my resolution of the previous night; on the contrary, as soon as the governor appeared at the counting-house I boldly walked into his private room, and discharged myself.

The governor was, and, I am thankful to say, is still—for I am once more back in the old shop—a very jolly fellow.

"You going too, Parker? Well, well, I'm sorry for it; but if you young men will insist on seeing the diggings, I suppose you must. Make out a check for your salary, and I'll sign it."

I next rushed off to the firm who were agents for the *John Taylor*. Dismal news; every berth on board of her was engaged. I had to take my passage by another vessel, and this accident probably led to the adventure which I have undertaken to relate.

I shall not describe the voyage on board the *Coldstream*, but shall merely say that we reached Hobson's Bay safely in the month of September. I scarcely knew what to do. I had come to Australia solely and entirely for the purpose of going to the diggings, and to the diggings I was determined to go; but I did not care to go up the road all by myself. The hundred miles of bush which lay between Melbourne and Bendigo was swarming at that time with escaped convicts from Van Diemen's Land, who were making up for a lengthened period of enforced honesty by plundering and maltreating Her Majesty's lieges right and left. I decided, therefore, to wait awhile, and took up my abode in a tavern called the Duke of York, which stood in those days at the corner of Stephen and Collins streets. The Duke of York had no doubt been a comfortable hostelry in the primitive days of the colony, but at the time of my sojourn there it was crowded to excess. Extra beds had been crammed into all the bedchambers, and were instantly secured at prices which would be thought exorbitant in an aristocratic West End hotel.

On the whole, however, we had very good fun at the Duke of York. As the weather was cold and wet, and as the streets after dark were full of foot-pads, we mostly stayed at home in the evening, and amused ourselves by assembling in the parlor under the guidance of an experienced chairman, and singing songs in the most approved Sons of Harmony fashion. Mr. Mills took the chair, a man whom we greenhorns looked upon with no small awe, for although only a twelvemonth in the colony, he was reported to have amassed a fortune in the diggings, and was now on the point of returning to England. Moreover, as Mr. Mills was thirty years of age, and had a prematurely bald forehead he assumed quite a fatherly air toward a youngster like me, for I was not yet out of my teens, and my beard was still all "underground."

"Why don't you go up, young man?" says Mr. Mills one morning, as we stood cleaning our boots in the yard. (The landlord kindly provided brushes and blacking.)

"Because I'm waiting to hear where my friends are."

"Pooh, Sir; never wait for friends in this country. Every day in town is a day lost. Every day there is so much gold subtracted from the soil, and every day, consequently, there is so much less left for newcomers. Why not go up next Thursday in company with Baldwin and Fry? They are going to walk up to Bendigo, where your friends are."

I ventured to point out to Mr. Mills that I knew scarcely anything of Messrs. Baldwin and Fry.

"No more do I," he retorted. "Nobody knows anybody in this delightful country. Baldwin doesn't know Fry, Fry doesn't know Baldwin. I know neither of 'em, except as members of the Duke of York Harmonic Society. I have heard Baldwin say that he was first counterman to a grocer in the Kingsland Road,—on that topic I have no certain information; but I do know that he sings a good song. He throws a pathos into that popular ditty,—

> 'I had a dream, a happy dream,
> I dreamt that I was free,'

which is worthy of a more refined atmosphere than that which usually exists in the parlor of the Duke of York. As for Fry, he is a Dickey Sam, as his tongue will inform you,—father reported to be one of the first horsedealers in Liverpool. Though reserved and almost sullen in private life, Fry comes out well in a chorus. I allude especially to 'Landlord, fill a flowing bowl,' and 'A hunting we will go.' Mr. Parker," said this antipodean patriarch of thirty, as he laid a friendly blacking-brush on my shoulder, "I recommend you to go with Baldwin and Fry."

I shall not detail the history of that journey to Bendigo, which occupied nearly a week, and which was full of adventures much pleasanter to talk about afterward than to endure at the time. It is enough for me to state that Messrs. Baldwin and Fry soon began to quarrel with each other, and before the end of the journey was reached displayed toward each other sentiments of the most deadly hostility. I managed to keep on pretty good terms with both; still, it was scarcely pleasant to sit down to breakfast with two men who never opened their mouths except to snarl, and on one occasion proceeded to the extremity of hurling pannikins at each other's heads. The hardships of bush-traveling lay bare weaknesses which a lengthened course of harmonic reunions might never discover. Upon the whole, I liked Baldwin better than Fry. To me he was exceedingly civil, whereas Fry was morose to both of us.

As soon as we arrived on the outskirts of the famous Bendigo gold-field, Mr. Baldwin announced his intention of parting from us, as he had friends in a gully hard by. As for Fry, he was morose, horribly morose, but, I really believe, thoroughly honest. After the parting with Baldwin, which he characterized as a good riddance of bad rubbish, we traversed numerous gullies and ranges in search of a man whom Fry knew. I may here observe that the aspect of the diggings was very different to what I had expected. Except in the neighborhood of the Government Camp, where the storekeepers' tents, with their gay flags, presented the aspect of a country fair, there was none of the crowd and bustle which I had anticipated. The whole area of the gold-field was as large, perhaps, as the area of London, and the auriferous valleys or hollows, which lay parallel like streets, were separated by wide undulating tracts of forest country.

At length, just as it grew dark, we reached Iron Bark Gully, wearied and hungry. It was here that Fry's friend lived, and, after numerous inquiries at all the diggers' tents we passed, we learnt that Brocklebank kept the Royal Liver Store, near the head of the gully.

I felt very friendless and dispirited upon our arrival, for I could not reckon that Brocklebank would extend his hospitality to me as well as to Fry, and I had no fancy for sleeping alone out of doors wrapped in my blankets, though in company I had done so for several successive nights. On hearing Fry's voice, Brocklebank came to the door of his tent, and I was at once prepossessed by his quiet, gentleman-like appearance. He was a young man of twenty-four, with a pale, handsome face, and large, dark, expressive eyes.

"This," says Fry, in a most ungracious way, pointing to me as if I was a cur-dog, "is a chap I came up the road with. I don't know anything about him," he added, in an audible whisper.

"Have you no friends on Bendigo?" asked Brocklebank, kindly.

"None that I can find to-night," I replied, blushing like a school-girl, "but I hope to find them in a day or two."

Some whispered conversation took place between Fry and Brocklebank after this.

"I must take the poor boy in," I heard the latter say.

"Well, don't hold me responsible," growled the former; "I know nothing of him."

I don't think Fry had any special animosity against me; it was merely his natural crustiness. But I felt so angry with him that I could have rushed upon him and assaulted him on the spot. My wrath, however, was dissipated by Brocklebank saying, in a pleasant voice—

"Come in, Mr. Parker, don't be afraid; I can give you a shake-down, and as soon as I get a pot of tea ready you shall have some sardines and soft bread, which I dare say will be a treat after the rough fare of the road."

I slept that night like a dozen humming-tops. Only those who have lain for several successive nights under the cold sky of a Victorian September, and have woke up drenched, perhaps, with rain, can appreciate the delight of a roof overhead, albeit only a roof of canvas.

Next morning, after breakfast, Fry rose, and addressing his fellow-townsman in his usual curt, morose style, said:

"I'm off to Eagle Hawk," (this was a gully some two miles distant,) "to look after my mates. See you again to-morrow. You'd best find your mates too," he added, bestowing a parting glance on me.

After the departure of surly Fry I breathed more freely, and felt less like an interloper. Nothing could be kinder than Brocklebank's manner toward me; he could not have treated me with more consideration if I had come recommended by his most intimate friend, instead of being a mere waif and stray of the great Australian immigration. Although he was keeping a retail store, and selling glasses of lemonade, bottles of pickles, and diggers' boots to any chance passer-by, I learnt that he was a young man of highly respectable connections in Liverpool, the son of a Nonconformist minister, and that, like myself, he had been drawn out by a spirit of adventure. I presently asked him how I had better set about finding my friends. On hearing that I possessed no more special address than Bendigo, he shook his head, said that the diggings covered an enormous area, and that I might spend a month visiting every gully in succession. I had better call at the Post-office on the Camp, and ascertain if there was a letter awaiting me there.

I went to the Camp, and inquired at the Post-office. There was no letter for "Mr. Frederick Parker, late of Watling-street, London." I returned to Iron Bark Gully in rather a desponding frame of mind. I was heartily ashamed of myself at the time for my low spirits, but I am not surprised now that a lad of eighteen, who in London had been surrounded by attentive friends and relations, should feel rather lonely among the motley, self-seeking herd of gold hunters. I told Brocklebank of my ill fortune, and asked him what I had better do.

"Do nothing to-day," he said, kindly. "You are tired with your week's traveling. Take it easy. You can make yourself useful by helping me in the store."

I was delighted at these words, and fell to work with alacrity. Before two hours had elapsed I found myself dispensing slices of bacon at three shillings a pound, and assisting sturdy diggers, seated on a tree-stump in front of the Royal Liver, to pull on refractory pairs of new boots. Our distinctive flag, bearing as its emblem the fabulous bird which forms the crest of the good town of Liverpool, waved gracefully overhead in the sunshine, and my spirits rose as I once more found myself of some use in the world.

In those primitive days there was little coin current on the diggings. Miners paid for their stores in virgin gold just dug from the soil. Storekeepers made large profits by these transactions, for, owing to the insecurity of the roads, the value of gold was from five shillings to ten shillings an ounce lower on the diggings than it was in Melbourne. I forget the exact prices now, but I think that gold purchased on Bendigo in 1852 at three pounds five shillings and three pounds ten shillings an ounce, was worth three pounds fifteen in Melbourne. In these systematic days, when the smallest margin of profit attracts speculators to the most distant gold-field, such a difference seems almost incredible. Some of the storekeepers were sad rogues, and, not content with their fair profits, cheated the hard-toiling miners who visited their establishments by means of false weights and other devices; but Brocklebank was, I am sure, thoroughly upright and honest in all his dealings. His plan of procedure when a gold transaction took place was at once business-like and simple. He weighed the gold carefully in his scales and kept each parcel in a separate paper, with the name of the seller, the date of the transaction, and the precise weight of the contents marked legibly upon it. All these packets were kept in a tin box, which at night was deposited in a little secret chamber under the flooring of the tent. I soon discovered that Brocklebank was much liked and respected by the surrounding population. Men would come in and sell several ounces of gold, take away only a few shillings' worth of goods in exchange, and leave the balance in his hands to cover future transactions. "I can trust you, Muster Brocklebank," I heard a rough old digger say, "and my gold's a deal safer in your big store than in my bit of a shanty yonder."

Brocklebank informed me in the course of the evening, when we were alone together, that the little community gathered together at the head of Iron Bark Gully consisted of exceptionally quiet and respectable people. Several of them came from South Australia, a colony which has always maintained a high reputation, and one or two of those standing by our log-fire were substantial Adelaide tradesmen who, having been smitten by the universal epidemic, had deserted their shops and come to seek a speedier road to fortune. One of these adventurers, a chemist and druggist from Rundle-street, Adelaide, took my fancy immediately, and we soon became very intimate together. He advised me to be in no hurry about beginning gold-digging. There was plenty of time and plenty of gold left in spite of all the croaking one heard.

But these prudent observations scarcely satisfied my youthful ardor. I had traveled sixteen thousand miles to dig gold, and I wanted to begin at once. I confessed my longings to my new friend, Langford.

"Well," he remarked, "if you're very anxious to begin, you can go 'surfacing' by yourself. Gold is found in minute quantities in almost every part of the soil of these gullies. I have seen a man washing the common road dust, and as he went on all day at it I fancy it paid him. You won't want many implements. A pick, a shovel and a tin dish will set you up as a 'surfacer.'"

These words impressed me amazingly. How delightful it would be, with nothing but a tin dish, to wash out in the course of the morning gold enough for a week's board!

Before going to bed that night Brocklebank, according to a custom which he told me he invariably observed, went carefully over all the little packets of gold dust which he had bought, either during that day or on former occasions.

"Twenty-seven packets," I heard him say aloud.

He then placed them, box and all, in the little receptacle under the floor of the tent, unchained *Bozer*, the bull-mastiff, who had been tied up during the day, examined the capping of his revolver, placed it beneath his bed within arm's length, and retired to rest.

Perhaps I had slept too soundly the night before, perhaps I was excited at the thoughts of the glittering gold which I hoped to wash out on the morrow—at any rate, for some reason or other, I was unable to get to sleep. At last tired Nature asserted her dominion, and I dozed off imperceptibly. I cannot say how long I had been asleep, when I awoke suddenly with a convulsive start, opened my eyes, and gazed confusedly around me. But was I really awake, or was this merely an attack of nightmare? What I saw was sufficiently disquieting. Brocklebank had been the last to get into bed, and he had extinguished the candle. But when I awoke—or fancied I had awoke, for on the following morning I attributed all my terrors to the heaviness of an unleavened cake which I had eaten for supper—when I awoke my eyes were dazzled by a bright light, and I presently perceived that there were no less than three candles burning, two on the counter, where we were accustomed to weigh out the groceries, and one on the floor. I was still more surprised to observe that Brocklebank was out of bed, partially dressed, and that he was stooping over the cavity where his treasures were deposited. His back was toward me, so that I could not discern his face or make out what he was doing; but after a few moments he rose to his feet and confronted me. I was horrified. The handsome face, which a few hours previously had worn such a calm business-like expression, was now distorted by passion; the eyes which had sparkled with a kindly shrewdness now glared wildly, yet in such a vacant, objectless manner that they appeared totally unconscious that I was staring into them with all my might. A few moments later, after he had carefully replaced the flag which concealed his gold chamber from ordinary view, Brocklebank put his hand beneath his bed and drew out his revolver. The sight of the weapon seemed to enrage him; he ground his teeth together, and began to pace rapidly round and round the tent. As far as I could judge it was the dead hour of night, and all sounds, save the distant baying of a dog, had up to this moment been hushed. But the noise of Brocklebank's rapid footsteps roused the watchful bull-mastiff outside, and he began to growl. The sound of the dog's voice, subdued as it was, seemed to fill the proprietor of the store with alarm. His flushed countenance grew pale; he hastened round and round the tent with singular rapidity, and as he performed this strange march he pointed his revolver successively toward the four quarters of the compass, muttering, "North, east, south and west. My enemies on all sides."

I felt very much alarmed while this extraordinary scene was being enacted; but I also felt entirely helpless, as if superhuman power had chained my limbs to the bed on which I lay. I gradually formed a conviction that I was only dreaming, that the alarming figure before me, with its distorted countenance, its muttered threats, and its brandished weapon, was only a creature of the imagination, and that the real Brocklebank was fast asleep in his bed.

This conviction must, I suppose, have soothed me considerably, for the imaginary Brocklebank had scarcely uttered the words which I have just recorded, when I was overcome by an irresistible drowsiness, and remembered nothing further.

II.

Brocklebank looked so calm, and quiet, and business-like the next morning, that I feared to tell him my dream, lest he should laugh at me; so after a hasty breakfast I went over to Langford's tent, for he had promised to show me how to make a damper. I was agreeably surprised to find that my instructor was not to be Langford himself, for he had gone off to work, but his wife. She was a comely, lady-like young woman, with her face and arms just a little bronzed by exposure to the sun, but very neat and clean in her person. We got on very pleasantly together, and as soon as her practical lecture was concluded, being bent on immediately exercising the avocation of a gold-digger, I started off to the Camp,—where all the principal stores were situated, about two miles distant,—and there purchased a pick, a shovel, a tin dish, and sundry other useful paraphernalia appertaining to the craft of gold-mining. Choosing a sequestered spot,—for I felt a little ashamed of working all by myself,—I set to work clearing away the surface soil, breaking it up as small as possible, and then carefully washing it, by means of my tin dish, in a pool close at hand. I worked with extreme ardor during the whole of the remainder of the day till the sun was almost setting, insomuch that I forgot all about dinner, and satisfied myself with a piece of biscuit which I had in my pocket. I then returned to Iron Bark Gully with the glittering treasures which my industry had secured carefully wrapped in a piece of newspaper. There was a good deal of it, but it appeared to weigh very light. "Perhaps, however," I remarked to my innocent self, "Australia gold is lighter than other gold." I afterward discovered that my fancied treasure consisted of nothing more precious than minute particles of mica, a glittering substance very abundant on the diggings.

I reached the Royal River Store just as the sun, at the moment of setting, shone out from beneath a huge bank of purple clouds, and illuminated all the dingy green tree-tops with a glorious ruddy radiance. I never see this peculiar sunset now, beautiful as it is, without a sense of uneasiness; it recalls such a bitter moment in my life.

A group of a half a dozen persons were assembled round the smouldering log-fire in front of the store, apparently in grave and earnest consultation. I at once recognized Brocklebank, Langford, and my sulky road companion, Fry.

I was quite pleased to see Fry. He seemed like an old friend. "Hallo, Fry," I exclaimed, jovially, "how are you?"

In reply to these words Mr. Fry turned upon me one of the sourest faces ever manufactured in the busy town of Liverpool. He did not vouchsafe a word in answer to my salutation, but said in a low tone, which, however, I was perfectly able to hear, "I told you, Brocklebank, I knew nothing of the fellow."

As these words were uttered, I observed that all the company had their eyes fixed on me, and that their gaze was of a peculiarly searching character. I felt uncomfortable, and being of a sensitive temperament, blushed up to the tips of my ears. Immediately after this prolonged stare, Brocklebank laid his hand on Langford's arm, and whispered something in his ear. Langford then stepped forward, and addressed me thus:

"Mr. Parker, I've something very unpleasant to tell you. For the last two nights you have slept in Brocklebank's tent——"

"Yes," I replied in a low tone, fearing that something dreadful was coming.

"I'm sorry to tell you that Mr. Brocklebank, on counting his gold to-day, found one packet deficient. There should have been twenty-seven parcels—there were only twenty-six. A packet containing five ounces fifteen penny-weights, and numbered one hundred and three, was missing."

I fancied—but perhaps it was only fancy—that I trembled violently, and that I became red and pale in sudden alternations. At first my tongue clove to the roof of my mouth, but presently I contrived to say:

"You suspect me?"

No immediate reply was given to my question; but as I looked round upon the stern faces of my accusers, I chanced to catch Fry's eye. He at once said, morosely:

"Yes, we do. Who else could we suspect? I told Brocklebank I knew nothing of you."

"You are sure the packet is missing, Mr. Langford?" I asked.

"Brocklebank and myself, Mr. Parker," answered the chemist, "are, I hope, the last men in the world to bring a hasty accusation against any one. The tin box containing the gold has been carefully examined in the presence of all the persons now here, has it not?"

"Ay, ay," replied a number of voices.

"And," continued Langford, "there are only twenty-six packets in it."

"Would you like to search me?" I demanded.

"No, Sir," said Langford, after a pause. "If you are innocent it would be a useless indignity; if you are guilty, the gold would certainly not be on your person."

"There are plenty of hollow trees on Bendigo," observed Fry.

I was so overwhelmed with shame and horror, that I sat down on the log and shed tears,—a womanish exhibition of grief, of which an hour earlier I should have deemed myself incapable.

A whispered consultation now took place between my accusers. I heard the word "Police" mentioned, and Fry said, "Yes, and the sooner the better." Then Langford interposed, "No, not to-night, let us wait till the morning." He then once more addressed me,—

"Please to understand, Mr. Parker, that we do not charge you with robbery, but we cannot help suspecting you."

"I don't go so far as you, Langford," interposed Brocklebank, hastily. "I don't even say that I suspect Mr. Parker; I merely assert that a parcel of gold has disappeared. As a practical proof of my freedom from suspicion, I should like him to remain in my tent to-night."

"Thank you, Mr. Brocklebank," I answered, "for all your kindness, but I cannot accept your offer."

"He means to bolt," muttered Fry.

"I do not mean to bolt, Mr. Fry," I exclaimed, experiencing, for the first time, a sense of indignation, which tended to lessen my despondency. "I have no tent, so I shall lie in my blankets, under a tree, and if you, Mr. Fry, or any other persons, choose to keep guard over me all night I shall not complain."

"You had better accept my offer, Parker," urged Brocklebank, courteously. "There is a storm brewing over yonder."

"I cannot," I answered. "I don't mind getting wet."

As may be imagined, I passed, both physically and mentally, a miserable night, though the bodily inconvenience was trivial compared with the shame which consumed me. I lighted a small fire at the foot of a tree, and after eating the remainder of my biscuit, and drinking a pannikin of cold water, rolled myself in my blankets and lay down. I had not the heart to buy any tea or other provisions at the Royal Liver Store, for I felt that the proprietor would naturally believe that the brazen-faced culprit was spending the proceeds of his villany; and I determined not to go elsewhere, lest my accusers should suspect that I meditated flight. I had just covered my head to shield my face from the keen south wind which was whistling among the trees, when I heard a gentle, womanly voice saying, close by me,—

"Mr. Parker, my husband has bid me bring you a pannikin of nice hot tea. He saw that you had none."

"Thank you Mrs. Langford, I don't want it."

"And he says you had better go and sleep in his mate's tent."

"No, I am resolved to stay here."

"At least drink the tea, to please me," she urged. "Perhaps you will drink it if I tell you, that though the others think you guilty, I believe you innocent."

"Why do you think so, Mrs. Langford?" I said, uncovering my face, and raising myself on my elbow.

"I cannot tell; but you have not the face or the manner of a thief. I am sure you are innocent, and I pray God you may be proved so. There, I will set the tea by your side; drink it, it will keep you warm. Good night."

"Good night," I murmured, and felt comforted. There was one person who thought me innocent.

For a long time I could not go to sleep, and as I lay awake I wondered whether anybody was keeping watch. The howling of the wind among the trees made so much noise that my ears were unable to detect any stealthy movement of human feet; but I afterward learned that morose Mr. Fry—without any feeling of personal animosity, but simply as a matter of duty—had posted himself in a mimosa-bush in my immediate vicinity, and kept his finger on the trigger of his revolver, lest I should make a sudden spring from my hard couch, and attempt to fly under the cover of darkness.

At length I sank into an uneasy sleep, from which I was awakened about dawn by a sensation of extreme chilliness. I looked around; the wind had lulled, and a steady soaking rain was coming down. I got up, shook myself, and as my fire had been quenched by the wet, walked over to the public fire in front of the Royal Liver. This fire had so thoroughly penetrated into the heart of the big log which formed its basis, that nothing short of a tremendous thunder-storm could put it out. I placed a heap of chips on the red embers, and presently produced a cheerful blaze, which afforded some warmth to my chilled limbs. By degrees the scattered inhabitants of the gully rose from their beds, and began leisurely to make preparations for breakfast, the day being too wet to admit of any "sinking" operations. Among others, Mr. Fry made his appearance, looking more sour than ever, which was no doubt, in some measure, due to his self-imposed sentinel duty. Shortly afterward the whole company, whom I may designate as the Court of Inquiry, assembled in Brocklebank's store. An animated discussion appeared to be taking place, and presently I heard Langford's voice,—

"Well, we must not let the poor fellow starve. Fry, just go and ask him to come inside."

"I wouldn't, if I was you," answered Fry.

"Nonsense, man; we're not barbarians."

So Mr. Fry put out his head, and said, very gruffly,—"You're to come inside."

I would have refused, but the steady chilling rain, and my famishing condition, for I had not eaten a good meal since the previous morning, overcame my fortitude, and I obeyed the summons.

"Guilty or not guilty, Mr. Parker," observed Langford, "you must have some breakfast."

So I sat down on a packing-case, apart from the others and silently ate the food which was proffered me.

As soon as I had finished, Langford said,—

"We have decided, Mr. Parker, to have this affair investigated by the police. Will you be kind enough to accompany us to the Camp?"

"Certainly," I answered.

"My wife and Adamson," continued Langford, addressing Brocklebank, "will take charge of the store while we are away."

"And ye must leave us the tin box, Mr. Brocklebank," observed Adamson, a shrewd-faced old Scotsman. "Mistress Langford and I purpose to give it a searching examination."

"Ought'nt we to take it to the Camp?" asked Brocklebank, who had the box in his hand.

"I don't think it's necessary," replied Langford; "the police had better return here, and examine it on the spot."

"Very well," said Brocklebank. "Here's a strange thing," he suddenly exclaimed, as he turned over the separate packages. "Another parcel of gold is missing."

"Then Mr. Parker can't be the thief," exclaimed Mrs. Langford, joyfully. She had just entered the tent. "You know, John, that he was watched all night, and that he never stirred."

"He was n't watched all night," growled Fry.

"How's that, Fry?" asked Langford, "I thought you undertook—"

"To watch him?" interrupted Fry. "So I did; but I fell asleep in that mimosa-bush for an hour and a half by my watch. He'd plenty of time," he added, with a sour glance at me, "to help himself if he pleased."

Shortly afterward we started for our destination. No attempt was made to keep me in formal custody, and to the eye of a chance passer-by we were simply a party of blue-shirted, cabbage-tree-hatted diggers walking along briskly together; but I noticed that both Brocklebank and Fry had their revolvers in readiness, and that they never suffered their eyes to stray from my person.

We had reached the Camp, and Langford had begun to narrate to the police superintendent on duty there a circumstantial account of the supposed robbery, and was pointing out the painful suspicion which attached to myself, when the clatter of a horse's hoofs was heard, and a moment later we saw Mrs. Langford, with her hair streaming in the wind from under her bonnet, and a heightened color in her cheeks, cantering toward the police barracks. She was evidently a practised horsewoman, for she was seated calmly and securely, feminine-fashion, on a masculine saddle, with one foot in the stirrup, and the other resting gracefully on her steed's shoulder.

"John, my dear," she exclaimed, breathlessly, as she stopped her horse and alighted without assistance, "Adamson wanted to ride old Jack, but I would n't let him. I determined to bring the good news myself. Mr. Parker is innocent. The parcels of gold are all right."

"All right?" cried Brocklebank. "How can that be?"

"Why somebody—yourself, I suppose, Mr. Brocklebank—had folded two packets into one parcel. This has been done in two instances; so that what we took for two packets, according to the label outside, were really four."

"I'm confident I never did so," answered Brocklebank, almost angrily.

I need not describe the joyous leap which my heart gave as I listened to this most welcome intelligence. It is enough to say that everybody present crowded round me and shook me warmly by the hand. When I say everybody, I do not mean Mr. Fry. I am not sure that he was not rather disappointed; he certainly looked sourer than ever, but he had the civility to blurt out—

"You are well out of it, Parker."

And now for the conclusion of my tale, which may appear somewhat surprising, but which I assure the reader is strictly true, as are all the main facts of this narrative. I have altered the names of persons, but otherwise my story is a story of real facts, and some of those who were working on Iron Bark Gully in 1852 may possibly read this article, and be able to attest the truth of its statements.

One evening Brocklebank took me aside and told me that he wished to say a few words to me, privately. I was struck by the altered expression of his countenance. His face was flushed, and there was a wild, unsteady light in his eyes. I should have supposed that he had been drinking, but that I knew him to be a strict teetotaller.

"My dear friend," said Brocklebank, taking me by the hand, "I have never been able to forgive myself the misery you underwent. The thought has haunted me day and night—"

"Don't say anything more about it now," I entreated. "You begged my pardon the other day until I was quite ashamed. It was, I dare say, a wholesome lesson for me. I shall have more pity for other supposed criminals, in future."

"And now I am going to beg a favor—a favor which I scarcely venture to ask of you after what you have done. I want you to sacrifice a night's rest, and keep watch in my tent to-night. I have received information," he added, sinking his voice to an impressive whisper, "that to-night my store is to be attacked and plundered. I have plenty of arms. Will you come, Parker?"

"I shall be delighted," I said, warming at the prospect of an adventure in which I was more likely to play the part of thief-taker than thief. "But wouldn't it be well to tell Langford, Adamson and the others, so as to have a strong party here to meet the scoundrels?"

"No, no," he said, mysteriously, grasping me by the wrist, "on no account. Don't say a word to them. I will tell you why to-night."

I could not, however, keep the duty which I had undertaken to fulfill altogether a secret, for I was obliged to tell Langford and Adamson that I was going to sleep in Brocklebank's tent.

"Mercy on the lad!" cried the old Scotsman. "Why, I should hae thocht ye'd had enough of Brocklebank's tent by this time. What does he want wi' ye?"

"There's something queer about Brocklebank," observed Langford. "He has grown very silent and very strange during the last few days. I hope he isn't going to stop payment. There are twenty ounces of our hard-earned gold in his hands."

"Nae fear o' that," answered Adamson.

"Well, Parker," said Langford, "I suppose you'd better go, but for goodness' sake don't get into another mess."

"I think there's no fear of that," I replied, laughingly.

"I don't like Brocklebank quite as well as I did," observed my mate—"there's a curious suspicious look in his eyes, and he sometimes scowls at me as if I had committed a crime."

With these words our conversation terminated, and soon after I went into the Royal Liver Store for the night.

Brocklebank was sitting on a flour-barrel, reading a book by the light of a solitary candle. The flushed and excited look which had characterized his face earlier in the day had quite disappeared: his manner was calm, deliberate, and business-like. After what he had told me during our late interview, I was not surprised to see a capped and loaded revolver lying by his side, although I had been given to understand by Langford and others that our part of the diggings was almost as free from crimes of violence as an English country village. However, he made no allusion to the weapon at his side, and for a considerable time we sat conversing on various topics unconnected with the business for which I had visited his tent. By degrees the sounds produced by European civilization became fainter; the last digger discharged the contents of his gun or pistol previous to reloading it, even the dogs began to grow sleepy, and Australian nature reasserted her reign in the melancholy, moping cry of the more-poke, or Southern owl, and the ceaseless chatter of the bullfrogs in an adjacent swamp. Then Brocklebank, quietly closing his book, and laying his hand upon his revolver, addressed me thus:

"I have this day received information of a most startling character."

"Indeed!"

"You saw me talking to Superintendent Roberts, did you not?"

"I don't know Superintendent Roberts," I returned.

"No, I forgot, you are a new chum. Well, Roberts gave me some very valuable information. You will be astonished, as I was, when you hear it. We are living, Mr. Parker, in a den of thieves and murderers."

"I have always understood," I replied, "that there are a great many bad characters on the diggings, but—"

"I am not speaking generally, I allude to our own immediate neighborhood—our own so-called acquaintances, companions and friends. I will begin with Fry."

"Fry! I thought you knew his family in Liverpool, and that his father was a highly respected horse-dealer there?"

"So I believed, but I was mistaken. Fry is a thorough-paced villain. He has already been twice convicted of burglary."

"Good heavens! Can this be true?"

"I have all the documents to prove my assertions tied up in this bundle," continued Brocklebank, in the most business-like tone. "As for that old Scotchman, Adamson—"

"Adamson! I should have believed him to be a most worthy old fellow."

"Mr. Parker, you are very young, and appearances are deceitful. Adamson is a desperate character, an escaped prisoner from Port Arthur, a monster stained with innumerable crimes. But the Langfords, in spite of their plausible outward aspect, are the worst wretches of all. From their earliest years they have pursued a career of— Hark!" he exclaimed, springing to his feet, and grasping his revolver, "they are coming now." He pointed his weapon toward the four corners of the tent, and continued, "They are coming from north, east, south and west." As he spoke his face changed, his eyes glittered with the baleful glare of insanity. I once more beheld the terrible figure which I had believed to be the offspring of a brain oppressed with nightmare, but which I now perceived, too plainly, to be a sad reality.

Brocklebank's exclamations were not altogether based on delusion. Rapid footsteps were without doubt approaching the tent, for the bull-dog began to growl ominously. A moment later I heard a well-known voice saying, "Down, Boxer; don't you know us, old fellow?"

"It's Langford," I remarked, in an explanatory tone, being convinced by this time that Brocklebank was laboring under some unaccountable delusion.

The words were scarcely out of my mouth, when he uttered a sharp cry of anger, and suddenly seizing me by the collar flung me on my knees. The next instant I saw the muzzle of his revolver pointed at my head.

"Parker," he shouted, "you are a traitor, a traitor and a villian; you are in league with the rest of the gang. I must kill you."

My chances of escape would have been small, for the whole of this terrific scene had been enacted in a few seconds; but at that critical moment when the homicide's hand was on the trigger, the frail canvas door of the tent was thrown open, and Langford and Adamson burst in. Langford immediately threw himself on Brocklebank, while Adamson seized the wrist of the murderous hand which held the revolver. The shot which, a few moments earlier, would assuredly have penetrated my brain, passed harmlessly through the roof of the tent. After a brief struggle the unfortunate maniac, for such I now plainly percieved him to be, was secured, and held in safe custody until daylight.

Langford lost no time in communicating with Melbourne, where Brocklebank, who had been settled for several years in the colony, had many friends who held him in high estimation. We afterward learned that, some years before, when at home in Liverpool, he had shown symptoms of mental derangement, but that he had apparently been perfectly cured. The doctors recommended him, on his recovery, to seek a totally new sphere of action, and he accordingly emigrated to the Southern hemisphere. Since his arrival in Victoria no one had detected in him any traces of insanity, but the seeds of that fatal malady had evidently only lain dormant, and had suddenly sprung up in full vigor. A few days later, after a careful medical examination, the poor fellow was removed from Iron Bark Gully to the Lunatic Asylum at the Yarra Bend, near Melbourne.

As for myself, I remained in company with Langford and Adamson. I worked for twelve months with them, and could not possibly have fallen in with pleasanter or more trustworthy companions. None of us, however, made our fortunes at gold digging. We toiled steadily and perseveringly, we seldom sank a hole that had not some gold in it, yet on reckoning up our earnings at the end of the year, we found that we had prospered about as well as Victorian day laborers, in constant employment, that is, we had earned about ten shillings a day apiece. Notwithstanding this comparative ill-success, I shall always recollect with satisfaction the time I spent on the Bendigo gold field, for I laid in a stock of vigorous health and self-reliance, which are better worth having than a tin dish full of nuggets. At the same time I never see an alleged thief in custody without remembering that I once stood in that painful position, and thanking God for my providential escape.

The Earliest Use of Starch.—The question has often been mooted, when starch was first employed for the homely but ornamental purpose of stiffening linen. Queen Elizabeth used it for the portentous ruffs she loved to wear, and in which painters have made her portrait so familiar to us. Gerard, who was gardener to Cecil Lord Burleigh, speaks of starch; and tells us that "the most pure and white starch is made of the roots of cuckoo-pints, but is most hurtful to the hands of the laundress that hath the handling of it, for it choppeth, blistereth, and maketh the hands rough and rugged, and withal smarting." A writer in *Notes and Queries* opines that starch was introduced at the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when the wearing of lawn and cambric ruffs came into fashion; these becoming articles of attire having previously been made of fine Holland, and, therefore, required no compound to stiffen them. It is recorded that when the Queen "had ruffs made thereof (lawn and cambric) for her own princely wearing, there was none in England who could tell how to starch them; but the Queen made special means for some women that could starch;" and a Mrs. Guilham, wife of the royal coachman, was the first starcher. In the year 1564, we read, Frow Van den Plasse condescended to leave her native marshes in Flanders, and settling in London, gave lessons in the gentle art of clear-starching, at the moderate price of five pounds per lesson, with the additional fee of twenty shillings for instructions in the mystery of converting the "wheat-flour bran and sometimes roots," into "that liquid matter they call starch." Most likely five pounds means Flemish money, as English Church livings at that period were not unfrequently worth but ten pounds a year of our money.—*Once a Week.*

BY THE DEAD.

From Chambers' Journal.

You are gone away, away!
Here the tabernacling clay—
But the shutters now are fast,
And the door has swung its last;
The cold body lies quite still
As a snow-drift on the hill.

Are you really gone away?
You did love me night and day.
Are you gone? I kiss your eyes,
But they flutter not to rise;
Long I whisper in your ear—
You would speak if you were here.

You are with the angels, dear,
And they tell you not to fear;
Though surpassing glories blind
Mortal eye and mortal mind;
And they teach you what to do
In the Land with all things new.

I must try to follow on
To the Heaven that you have won;
I remember what you said,
And the path you bid me tread—
Though I cannot see you near,
I shall think you see me here.

You are gone away, away!
Pass the night and pass the day,
We shall meet in that sweet place,
Hand in hand, and face to face—
With the resting there to rest,
With the blessed to be blest.

A FRENCH WATERING PLACE.

From Tinsley's Magazine.

The bathing ground at Trouville is immediately in front of the salon, or casina. Wooden causeways, leading to and intersecting it, extend across the loose drifting sand in every direction, to insure the security of strayed plethoric lap-dogs, and of little boys and girls in charge of careless nurses, who would otherwise run a risk of getting buried alive beneath its billows. At the outskirts is a *bureau de bains*, surmounted by a clock, with a notice board on one side setting forth the times of bathing, according to the state of the tide, and on the other a list of a dozen or more *guides baigneurs*, who lounge in front in their crimson and blue shirts and battered straw hats, and the latest quotation received by telegraph of the French funds. Adjoining is a bureau where bathing costumes and linen can be hired; and in the ladies' quarter, immediately opposite, are a number of little shops, with the names of Madame This and That inscribed above, where the dresses of lady bathers are stowed away in little pigeon-holes, all duly numbered, or are seen hanging up in front to dry, reminding one in their endless varieties of form and color of some second-hand clothes dealer's display in an Eastern bazaar.

The *bain de mer* is a positive institution with our French neighbors, and is invariably indulged in after a particular fashion. A bathing costume is of course essential, and the fair sex take especial care that so far as they are concerned this shall be sufficiently coquettish and engaging. It will be either *à la peplum*, *circassienne*, *chinoise*, or *turque*, or *au canotier*, *débardeur*, or *matelot*, with miniature yachts or anchors figured on the flaps of the collars, and the cuffs of the natty little sailor-jacket. Other requisites are canvas slippers with reed soles, to protect the feet; a *serre tete*, to save the hair from getting wet; a *peignoir*, to throw over the shoulders after emerging from the sea; a tub of hot water, to remove the loose sand from the feet; and baked linen, with which to dry yourself. Beside the ordinary bathing-cabins, there are *cabanes à flot*,—that is, machines wheeled right into the sea, after our vulgar English fashion; *cabanes de luxe*, which, if their name does not belie them, ought to combine all the luxuries of the ancient Roman and the modern Turkish bath. The bathing *quartiers* of the two sexes are marked out with flags, and divided by ropes; and when bathing is going on at high water it is *défendu* for the individuals of the male sex even to walk in front of the *quartier de dames*; and such is the prudery of the authorities of Trouville that, spite of all these restrictions, there are posted up, all over the bathing-ground, no less than from a dozen to fifteen police ordinances, propounded with a view of insuring public decency. There is, of course, nothing to prevent persons of opposite sexes interchanging any amount of courtesies with each other while bathing, provided they only keep on the respective sides of the rope. Thus a lady will pass down to her bath with a gentleman gallantly holding a sunshade over her head, and which he only relinquishes to throw a *peignoir* across her shoulders when she emerges, Venus-like, from the sea. The ladies, too, come up to the rope and converse across it with their male acquaintances, to whom they will hand *bon bons*, which their servants have carried down to them to the water's edge.

Delicate Parisiennes confide themselves to the hands of Herculean *guides baigneurs*, and are led out to sea, and held up under the head or arms while they essay to float. Others will stand in water that hardly reaches above their knees, while the *guide baigneur* dashes pail after pail of water over them, or sluices it down upon their heads. When the sea is calm, certain male bathers who do not care to duck their heads under water, will float about with cigars in their mouths, which they manage to keep alight during the whole time they are taking their bath.

While bathing is going on, the non-amphibious portion of the visitors loll over the balcony of the casino, or lounge about the sands, or seat themselves in some of the numerous chairs placed there for their accommodation. The ladies find ample amusement in criticising one another's toilets. If you listened to their conversation all the morning long this would be the burden of their discourse. English women pass remarks freely enough on each other's pretensions to beauty; but with French women it is not so much the face as the bonnet, the figure as the robe, kernel as the shell in fact, which forms the subject of comment. Is this because they have a quicker appreciation of art than they have of nature, and regard the one merely as something to be set off with all the resources and attractions of the other, personified in this instance by the Parisian modiste? By way of shelter from the sun, a little pavilion has been erected on the sands, which is chiefly the rendezvous of ladies with knitting-needles, and nurses with small children,—the supply of which latter commodity is almost as plentiful at Trouville as it is at an ordinary English watering-place. A broad wooden causeway between this pavilion and the casino is a favorite place of promenade when the sands are at all crowded, to the neglect of the finer promenade on the jetty at the mouth of the harbor. This being but little frequented, it is not *la mode* to walk there; for the last thing people go to Trouville for is to hide the brilliancy of their toilets under a bushel.

Trouville proper is much such another town as Folkestone, with this difference,—that it has a *maire* resembling one of those handsome private hotels on the outskirts of the Bois de Boulogne, and a couple of really elegant churches; one—Notre Dame des Victoires—with a gorgeous high altar, and a long flight of steps leading up to its principal entrance, which on Sunday mornings presents a magnificent *coup d'œil* when the *grand monde* are coming from Mass. Picture to yourself a broad flight of stone steps, with some scores of Parisian *elegantes*, attired with all the taste and splendor which ordinarily prevail only in the French capital, descending them with easy nonchalance; while Norman crones in white cotton tasseled nightcaps, and young Norman girls in more picturesque head-gear, scan them one by one with open mouths and curious eyes. How, with such examples continually before them, the native female population of Trouville, and particularly the good-looking portion of it, continue content with their blue serge jackets and petticoats, their tall white caps and wooden sabots, is more than one can understand.

A Leading Property of Modern Fiction.—Hair, indeed, in general, has become one of the leading properties in fiction. The facility with which it flows over the shoulders and bosoms in its owner's vicinity is quite extraordinary. In every emergency it is ready for use. Its quality and color, and the reflections in it, and even the "fuzz" which is its modern peculiarity, take the place of all those pretty qualities with which heroines used to be endowed. What need has a woman for a soul when she has upon her head a mass of wavy gold? When a poor creature has to be represented, her hair is said to be scanty, and of no particular color. Power, strength, a rich nature, a noble mind, are all to be found embodied in this great attribute. Samson, being a Jew, had probably black locks, which would be against him; but otherwise Samson would have made a great figure in these days, if, indeed Delilah had not outdone him with amber floods of equal potency. Amber is the tint patronized in the works of Ouida. It is the only idea that we have been able to evolve out of her gorgeous pages, if indeed it can be called an idea. With other and more orthodox writers the hue is gold or red. When the conception demands a milder shade of coloring, auburn, and even chestnut (with gold reflections,) are permissable; but when a very high effect is intended, red is the hue *par excellence*. Red and gold, in all its shades, are compatible with virtue; amber means rich luxurious vice—whereas the pale and scanty locks are the embodiment of meanness and poverty of character. As for black and brown, which were once favorites in fiction before it took violent coloring, they are "nowhere." They may be permitted now and then in a strictly subordinate position, but they have nothing to do with the symbolism of modern art.—*Blackwood's Magazine for September.*

Garrick's End.—He was brought up to London by easy stages. He arrived at the Adelphi on the evening of the 16th of January. The next day he sent for his apothecary, Lawrence, who found him dressing and apparently better. Young O'Keefe, then newly come to London, a raw Irish lad, recollected seeing him walking briskly up and down in front of his house on the Adelphi-terrace. Yet the end was not far off. There were some alarming symptoms, which made the apothecary advise sending for Dr. Cadogan, who, when he came, pronounced the matter so uncertain and serious, that he recommended him to settle his affairs at once. Garrick answered him calmly, that nothing of that kind remained to be done, and that as for himself, he was ready to die. From that hour his malady made steady way, bringing on a sort of dullness for want of circulation, which increased into stupor. There was a picture during that illness which must have long haunted his wife. Weary of ceaseless watching and attendance, she made an agreeable friend stay and dine, expecting to find some distraction in his society. As they were talking, Mr. Garrick came in, in a sort of rich dressing-gown, but fearfully changed; his face yellow and shrunk, his eyes dim, and his gait slow and tottering. By a strange association he seemed to the guest like *Lusignan*, one of his old favorite characters, of the old, old years, when he wore just such a dress. He sat down on the sofa wearily, remained for more than an hour, and never spoke a word. He then went back to his room, which he never left again. But greater physicians were now called—Drs. Warren and Heberden, Johnson's doctor. Many more came late, all friends, eager to give their aid by advice. When the sick man saw the face of Dr. Schomberg he put out his hand, and, with one of his old, sweet smiles, said, "Though last, not least in love." Though the stupor was gaining on him, he could at times talk calmly and cheerfully. He told one of his friends that he did not regret his having no children, for had they turned out unkind or disobedient he could not have supported such a trial. On the last day of his life a letter was brought in—the last he ever received, and it ran to the old, old story—acknowledgment of his kindness. It was from young Miss Farren. As at times the film cleared from his mind, he saw the room filled with figures, and asked who all those people were, he was told they were physicians. With a sense of the grotesque he shook his head, and muttered from "The Fair Penitent:"

> "Another and another still succeeds,
> And the last fool is welcome as the former."

For that day he was quite composed, and talked at intervals with exceeding tranquility. Early the next morning, 20th January, about 8 o'clock, the dreary scene of his life shifted, and he passed gently away from this human stage where he had played so often, and always played with such dignity.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Eating on the Wing.—In traveling, one may leave behind his cares, his business, his personal effects, his friendships, his hair, his tongue, his wits, his heart, but he may not leave behind his stomach. The vacuum in it is that which nature especially abhors. It is a crying child which everybody takes with him in traveling, and it is vastly more troublesome than any personal luggage, for it cries for what is always the hardest to get. Wanting bread, the stones offered by railroad "refreshmenting" counters do not satisfy it or hush its crying; louder in each passenger's ear than the noise of the wheels, this inseparable charge wails and will not be pacified. * * * If five minutes spent in cramming down what is not fit to be eaten at all are "refreshing," it is the Pickwickian sense. People have perhaps not generally thought of it, but the fact is that the proceeding is a sheer insult and outrage to the stomach; the gnawing of hunger may be momentarily allayed, but entire abstinence would generally prove the cheaper course in the end. So far from its being of small consequence what is eaten during a journey, the system then more than ever requires good, even delicate food and cooking, and that it should be eaten at proper and regular intervals. For, very probably, the journey is undertaken from motives which imply either grief or unusual joy, or weighty business care, or excitement at anticipated pleasure; or preparations may have been hastily made and a usual meal omitted just before starting; the noise and motion of the car affects most persons more or less injuriously, and some in a great degree; the ordinary occupation is entirely suspended, and the feeling, whatever that is, which is for the time being the pressing one, has opportunity to take entire possession of the mind. These disturbing causes are so generally working that it is no wonder that a journey of a day or two is sufficient to effect a disturbance in the system of most Americans, most of whom have feeble stomachs.

Like most railroad evils, this is hard to reform. Probably to expect that the "refreshmenters" will voluntarily do well when they can make just as much by doing ill, is to place too much reliance upon the benevolence of human nature; but the reform may be effected without them. The railroad station is not the proper place to eat in, for the crowd of travelers who must all eat at one time, the scant time allowed for the eating, and the inevitable nervousness lest the train may start unexpectedly, will always give the railroad restaurant the worst characteristics of American public tables. The proper remedy is to do the eating on the train. The "mistress" of Mugby Junction saw excellent innovations on the Continent, odious as they seemed to her. One was, ascertaining the number of passengers who wished to dine, telegraphing that forward to a distant station, where dinner was forthwith prepared and in readiness upon the arrival of the train. A much better plan provided neat baskets containing eating utensils and a cold lunch, which were to be taken into the cars at a station, leisurely emptied, and left at another station further on. This plan should be adopted; and why cannot there be restaurant-cars as there are sleeping-cars? If the railroads themselves will not provide them, the same private enterprise which runs the splendid sleeping-cars of some Western roads should do so. Until the thing is done it would be well to leave the "refresmenters" alone, and provide one's own food beforehand in hampers.—*The Round Table.*

A Mexican Army.—A Mexican army is about the queerest organization in the world. It grows of itself, disbands of itself, and fights for itself, or with itself, when it fights at all. Iturbide is credited with saying that the individual Mexican was a thief, that in gangs of ten or more he became a guerrilla, and in bands of a hundred or upward constituted an army. Whatever truth there may be in this definition, it is certainly the fact that bands of guerrillas form the nucleus of all purely Mexican armies. Forced loans and drafting do the rest. A Mexican army almost invariably comes into existence in this way. Some prominent man, who has had a military education, or has picked up a little knowledge of warfare, gets together a handful of guerrilla cavalry, and "pronounces"—that is to say, he issues a proclamation against or in favor of any one of the prominent factions of the country. Then he makes a descent upon the nearest rich *hacienda*, lays a forced loan upon the owner, of from one to twenty thousand dollars, which he collects at the sword's point, carries off the best peons of the estate for infantry, retires to the mountains, buys arms and ammunition with the money he has *prestamoed*, drills his troops, and thus in a few weeks is in command of a respectable force. With them he renews operations, and by successive repetitions of the same process, on an increasing scale of magnitude, his command grows like a rolling snow-ball till it justifies bolder measures. Then cities are occupied instead of small *pueblitos*—always with a recurrence of the same system of pressing and squeezing, till at last the redoubtable chieftain becomes known as a General of either the Liberal or Reactionary Party, and a Mexican army is born. That the troops should

have any intelligible idea of the cause they are expected to fight for, is quite unnecessary. Food and pay are all they look for. The best fighting troops in the Imperial garrison at Queretaro were six hundred Liberal prisoners. They received a *real* and a *medio* (eighteen and three-quarter cents) a day in the Imperial service, while in the Liberal camp they were paid nominally only a *medio* (six and a quarter cents) a day, and often did not get even that. Mexican troops, the rank and file, are shifted about from side to side by the fortunes of war, just as the guns and muskets are. The prisoners are invariably added to the muster-roll of the victorious army, and in many instances the officers show the same facility for changing sides.—*Galaxy for October.*

KATE MURAT—THE AMERICAN PRINCESS.

Translated from the Leipzic Gartenlaube.

A few weeks ago Miss ELIZA DILLON, a beautiful young lady of St. Louis, Mo., was married to the Count ROGER DE LA VAULX, with whom she had become acquainted on a journey through France. The wedding was celebrated with imperial pomp at the castle of the father-in-law, the Château de Rosoy, near Paris. In all fashionable families of the Union this marriage was for a few days the prevailing subject of conversation. The newspapers related the incident, apparently with the most comfortable feeling, and many sweet lips whispered longing, half hoping words into the ear of fathers and mothers for a journey to the land

"Where the barons flourish,
In coronets of diamonds flashing."

In truth, the American democracy has its wonderful side. The American call themselves a people of sovereigns. The daughters of the sovereigns marry counts, barons, dukes and the sons of princes. The Swiss are also republicans; the Romans, Athenians and the Spartans were; yes, the "Republic" Frankfort-on-the-Maine drew a few cold tears of condolence from the American Consul residing there at the time of her incorporation with Prussia; yet I have never known that the citizens of any of these Republics ever called themselves sovereigns, and, to the best of my knowledge, it is only the Americans who show their peculiar pride of citizenship by the use of this expression.

Do the Germans or French look for the democratic element anywhere in Europe, they usually expect to find it deep down among the lower strata of society. They can scarcely comprehend that democracy may also take up its lodgment in the midst of the possessors of wealth and culture. They seek the democrats among the "poor and miserable." Only the American seeks them around and above himself. In traveling, he presses around the courts and naturally gravitates toward the rich, cultivated, independent classes—his equals. He does not find too many gentlemen in Europe, only fewer servants were more to his taste. Yet every sovereign is an aristocrat—and the American is no exception. But just this appearance, which indicates an entirely peculiar, new and sound republican life, becomes only too frequently a caricature in the heads of weak-minded people, and it is certainly a repugnant distortion of the picture of democratic sovereignty, when rich American families, who owe their fortune and sovereign existence precisely to their victorious struggle against the old feudal system, strive to increase their importance by uniting themselves to the European nobility; buying with the beauty and amiability of their daughters, often even with their wealth alone, a Count's or Duke's coronet as emblem for their carriage doors.

Only very seldom—at least such cases have not fallen under my observation—does one of our American Crœsuses marry a European lady from the nobility. If a lady of noble family be rich, she easily finds a husband of her own rank; if she be poor, the American Crœsus is entirely too practical not to prefer a wealthy American sovereign to an impoverished descendant of a European House, while the connection does not even bring him a title. On the other hand the rich American lady, who has obtained her education entirely from romances, receives as much as she gives. By means of her wealth she can renew the brilliancy of a decayed family, while she herself becomes at least a Baroness, Countess or Princess.

If the question be of alliances between American heiresses and the relatives of the modern European nobility, the contractors stand nearly on the same plane. Here the parvenu meets the parvenu half way, and recently-acquired wealth is an entirely appropriate exchange for newly-received rank. On the contrary such connections seem to indicate most concisely the bridge of pseudo-monarchy in the real republic. There the genuine monarchy has already lost its basis; here the true democracy has not yet found its real basis, so that very nearly related principles unite when the descendants of NAPOLEON espouse the descendants of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Among many connections of this kind in the United States is one which unites very closely the founder of the present French Monarchy with the founder of the Republic. I speak of the union between the Prince NAPOLEON ACHILLE MURAT, the eldest son of the renowned parvenu King of Naples, also a nephew of the Emperor, and Miss KATE WILLIS, a grand-niece of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mrs. KATE MURAT, or, as every one in Paris calls her, "the Princess," was the daughter of Dr. BYRD WILLIS, a nephew of GEORGE WASHINGTON, who ranked as officer of the navy in Pensacola, and possessed a handsome fortune. At 15 KATE married, and at 16 was a mother. A few months later her husband died, and soon afterward her child. She suffered the deepest grief for a time, but finally recovered her cheerfulness, and then it seemed, indeed, as if she had become a child again.

As a wife, in the midst of a highly cultivated Virginian family, KATE had discovered that she had remained far behind her companions of equal rank in all school learning, and so she renewed her attendance at a school which lay in the forest two miles from her home, whither, loaded with slate and books, she now daily accompanied her companions.

About the time of this restoration of her peace of mind, her father lost a lawsuit and with it his entire property. Unable to live among wealthy acquaintances in South Carolina merely from his office, and too proud to be compelled to show that he ate only the bread of labor, Mr. WILLIS left, with his family, the old homestead, emigrated to Florida, builded himself a log house in the midst of the forest, and attempted to earn his livelihood, perhaps even to reestablish the prosperity of his family, by means of his medical practice. KATE reconciled herself to the new state of affairs with wonderful skill and equanimity. Instead of the elegant companions of her youth, she associated with Indian girls, and made friends with the animal world of the forests. Instead of the pearls and diamonds which she had worn in her hair, anemones now adorned her dazzling brow. She it was, the young widow of sixteen Summers, who cheered the heart of the desponding mother, and by her lively conversation and joyful confidence reanimated the father, when he returned in the evenings from his distant visits.

It was about that time—the Autumn of 1821—that Prince NAPOLEON ACHILLE MURAT landed upon American soil. Six years before his brave father had been condemned to death by a Court-martial in the Castle Pozzia, and shot in one of the halls immediately afterward. "Aim at the heart," he had called to the file, "and spare the face," for the, at one time, waiter in his father's house, and the later attendant in a Parisian *café*, was the bravest fighter in the Emperor's army, but also the greatest fop in Europe. In his dying hour he thought of his bed of state on which he did not wish to lie with a mangled face. His son, the parvenue inheritor of the throne which was so long disgraced by the ancestors of King BOMBA, fled, first with his mother CAROLINE, the lovely sister of the Emperor, to Austria, and turned then, in his search for deeper quiet, to the forests of North America. He brought a handsome sum of money over with him, and bought an extensive tract of land in Jefferson County, Fla., where he lived in genuine French style, and in the most trusted intercourse with the natives. The glory of the Empire had also penetrated the wilds of Florida, and had brought friendship and the security of continued peace to the fleeing Napoleonist. Never, even a few years later, when the bloody Indian war was waged in Florida, have they broken the word given to the "French chief."

Prince ACHILLE was a woman hater. At the height at which princes live, they seldom learn to know woman from the best side. When Col. GADSDEN, who still resides near the Prince's plantation, drew his attention to the fact that he might get rid of many hours of gloomy recollections in the company of the charming KATE, he declined to make her acquaintance. Yet accident, soon after his arrival in the vicinity, led him through the lonely forest path to her father's house. It soon manifested itself that both men were alike great admirers of SHAKESPEARE and the classical poets, and the desire for intelligent conversation overcame finally his aversion to meeting the beautiful widow. He was soon the daily guest at the house of the poor physician, and his indispensable favorite. But after the first days he came no more on the father's account. He had become acquainted with a wonderful being, who exclusively demanded his thoughts. KATE was the most beautiful woman whom he had ever seen. Still almost a child, and yet in the highest, ripest womanhood; not only the tender daughter, but at the same time the help and consoling friend of her mother; the most elegant hands, and yet she pulled up the heavy bucket on its rusty chain; the most delicate foot, and yet she hastened over the gnarled forest path to bring home the straying cows. She appeared a princess, and yet did the duties of a maid. She had learned little, but when she spoke it was with the elegance and confidence of a cultivated woman. Had she been but half what she really was on the background of the society in Florida, and to the desolate heart of the fugitive, she must have appeared doubly attractive. KATE had, without the least design, vanquished the son of the unconquerable MURAT. In comparison with the poor child the fugitive king's son was still rich, and so, as his heart turned to her, he believed that he would have the understanding of the prudent women in his favor. He had erred. In the entire family only the father loved him sincerely and entirely. To the two ladies he had been, up to this time, only a pleasant and entertaining companion. The Prince seemed to the proud Virginian mother to be nothing remarkable; the stranger and the refugee was to her, so far, rather displeasing. The daughter did not once think of the worldly position of her suitor. There was yet no room for him in her heart; there lived still the love for her early lost husband, and the remembrance of her sweet child. The suit of the Prince remained unheard and unencouraged, and after a hard struggle with himself he left the house of the loved one, as he supposed, forever! But after a few weeks, accident turned his steps again into the road which led to KATE's home. Exactly as he entered it an immense rattlesnake, which had just been killed, lay upon the path. "That is a good sign," he said. "The poison has departed but it is still as beautiful as ever." And he rode toward the house with renewed courage.

Were I writing a romance I would endeavor to relate what feelings had been at work at the heart of the young American during the absence of the Prince; but I will not, for I tell a true history, which, like every human life, has its unsolved riddle. As the Prince entered KATE held out both hands toward him. The Prince pressed them to his lips, and after a short explanation, the life-compact was entered upon.

KATE was a true wife to the adventurous husband. She, it was, who managed the entire economy and the diffuse, half Indian, half-European princely household; for between studies, extravagant experiments and wild Indian life, new misfortunes would have awaited the young couple if the "Princess" had not broken off the dangerous points from the excesses of her whimsical husband. The Indians always remained true to them. A single time, a chief with five of his painted warriors entered the house in the absence of the Prince. They demanded whisky with threatening gestures. KATE heard the alarm and stepped into their midst with the words "Are you robbers or honorable friends of the Prince?" The savages departed without replying a syllable. But the striking of a light or the kindling of fire was avoided during the night in order not to attract the straggling band. In one of those gloomy nights, KATE sat by the bedside of her husband, who was dangerously ill. "I dared not light a light" relates the Princess to one of my friends, "and I felt his pulse lightly or leaned with my ear to his mouth, in order to feel and to hear whether he still lived, for I could not see him."

ACHILLE died in the year 1847, and for twenty years the brave woman has lived there courageously, surrounded by her faithful negroes, who even now, after their emancipation, constitute her servants. During the war she sold all her plate and jewelry, and with the receipts assisted the sick soldiers and the widows and orphans of those who had perished for the "lost cause," as the great rebellion is usually called in the South. After the termination of the struggle which had impoverished her as well as the entire upper class of the South, she visited the Court at Paris, where the Emperor treated her with the greatest distinction as a near relative. At her departure he presented her a life-long appanage of $10,0 0 a year.

The Court of the Tuileries possessed no charm for Mrs. MURAT. After a few months she was seized by an irrepressible desire to return to her quiet residence, and her faithful negroes at Tallahassee. Relatives of hers, most intimate acquaintances of mine, have recently visited her there, and on their return have described her to me as a matron of rare beauty and most engaging demeanor. "A Republican princess in appearance and in soul," one of her young cousins called her. I can believe him and pardon the paradoxical expression.

DOCTORS AND MEDICINE.—It is popularly said that after the age of forty every man is either a fool or a physician. I think, however, that there is a very numerous class who are a little of both. That I may not be included in my own limb of the classification, let me hasten to say that I am merely a layman and an outsider, and my remarks must be taken at their worth. The only practical advice which I shall venture to give is, that if you really understand your own case, and it is a simple one, don't be in too great a hurry to send for a doctor; but if you really feel yourself out of your depth, send for one. Sir HENRY HOLLAND has an essay "On Points where a Patient may Judge for Himself;" and a little experience and common sense would save medical men much trouble. At the present day there is a great deal of general medical discussion, at least among people who have arrived at a certain time of life. I think it is Mr. CARLYLE who says that a man who has a perfectly healthy stomach does not know that he has a stomach. But there comes the time when a man makes the appalling discovery that he has a stomach, not to mention liver and lights and a lot of other unfashionable things. Then men fell back on their smattering of physiology and medicine. One day the world is discussing Mr. Banting and his triumphant loss in weight. People grew marvelously nervous about obesity, and every portly gentleman echoed *Hamlet's* lament, "Oh that this too, too solid flesh would melt!" The other day the *Lancet* started people on a different cue. The public, as a public, was falling into the habit of using stimulants. People do not become intoxicated after the grand gentlemanly manner of their forefathers, who took their bottles of port after dinner, but all day long they are taking sherry or brandy in aërated drinks. Our wine glasses are much too large, and we use cylindrical champagne glasses, which must be tossed off at once. The general result is, that there is a good deal of vague medical talk just now. Obesity is a misfortune, although nature probably gives the additional covering because she sees that such is wanting; and there may be a good deal of truth in the present crusade against beer and brandy-and-soda. But when this once becomes a popular topic there is a great deal of exaggeration used, and other matters, equally or more important, become overlooked. Nature is not such a very bad guide after all; the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, as the doctors call it, is a wonderful agency, devising the most curious contrivances for remedying or modifying an evil. The excellency of a medical man lies in the fact that he is able to interpret and succor nature, and in this lies the groundwork of the proverb cited above—which is, nevertheless, a confession of the shortcomings of medical science—that the best doctors give the least medicine. The best law of medicine is that the intelligent man shoud follow nature, and should live naturally.—*London Society.*

WOULD-BE AMERICAN LORDS.—Some British tourist has said that every American tries to make out that he is descended from a noble family in England—a slander this, of course, for we all know that our republican simplicity holds nothing in greater contempt than distinctions of rank; and, indifferent to all social differences but those of worth and culture, treats with equal consideration the commoner and the nobleman. True, there are certain persons somewhat numerous among us, who, after having accumulated a goodly heap of dollars by some of the various modes of buying cheap and selling dear, begin to look about for a coat of arms for their coach panels; and it is well known that the book most frequently consulted at the Astor Library is BURKE's *Dictionary of Heraldry*, which is in such constant demand that it never stands in its proper place upon the shelves, but always lies, in stout but well-worn binding, either before the eager eyes of some anxious inquirer, or at the hand of the assistant librarian, ready for the next comer. True, the result of this is that any visitor of the Central Park on carriage days, who is familiar with the heraldic bearings of the British nobility, might suppose himself among representatives of all the great families known to its history, from the time of WILLIAM, the Conqueror to the present, and that men who hardly know their own grandfathers, and who would be ashamed to own them if they did know them, display the bearings of the noble houses of Norfolk, Derby, Northumberland, Bedford, Montrose, Kingston, Somerset and the like; and that at least one American in London had the exquisite satisfaction of seeing a pursuivant, accompanied by a policeman, step up to his carriage, and deliberately deface the panels where were emblazoned the arms of a ducal family, from which, however, he had gracefully omitted the coronet. But still we are bound to stigmatize the assertion of the British tourist as a slander, and we may seriously and very safely condemn it as an exaggeration. There are representatives of the nobility—of the old nobility—of England, Scotland and Ireland in this country, without a doubt; in fact, one American, whose family has been here three generations at least, is recognized in the British Peerage as Baron ——, the head of his house, and his arms, title, residence and connections are given like those of any other peer in the United Kingdom. But the instances in which there is clear actual descent, even remote and collateral, from a noble family in England are exceedingly rare, and in nearly all such cases the pedigree is well known on both sides of the water. The very knowledge, unaccompanied by a corresponding acquaintance with the laws of inheritance, sometimes sadly misleads its possessors. Many years ago a very estimable and accomplished gentleman, now dead, who looked every inch a lord, went over to the old country to claim the title and estates of Willoughby. That he was of the family was not denied; but he soon found out that he had no claim to the barony and the manors, and he returned, having only achieved the title of "Lord Would-be."—*Galaxy for October.*

MEXICAN TRAVEL.

From Mexico to Toluca—Sketch of the Capital of the State of Mexico—Another Revolution Desired to Secure American Intervention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF TOLUCA, Mexico, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1867.

We bade adieu to the now charmless "Halls of the Montezumas" in the *madrugada* of last Monday, and seated in one of the two lumbering *diligencias* which left that morning, soon found ourselves thundering over the stony streets of the ancient capital toward the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre Mountains. Out by the aqueducts we struck the Maximilian Drive, and soon were far up the slope on the road, in the rear of the Castle of Chapultepec. As the morn was well on we were overlooking the King's Mills, or Molino del Rey, where twenty years ago dusky Mexicans and mountain Pintos felt the superiority of American strategy. The road up into the mountain was heavy, by reason of excessive rains, and it was noon before we reached Contradero, five leagues distant from the capital. The lakes and the world-famed Valley of Mexico, with its capital city, were unrolled before us from the mountain town of adobe houses. As we looked back, reflections of a strange character arose within us. We had seen the largest of Spanish American capitals deserted by an Indian President in 1863, in his haste to secure a safe retreat from a French army yet thirty leagues away. We had seen an international army under the tricolored flag of France enter the capital, while not a so-called Liberal fired a gun to oppose its progress. We had seen the young and honest Archduke of Austria make an entry into that city such as no monarch on earth ever figured in. For three leagues he rode on perfect beds of flowers, and before reaching the outskirts of the walled capital he dismounted to walk, because an enthusiastic people had covered the whole road with carpets of the finest texture. We had seen the polite but domineering French military officer "king of all he surveyed" for nearly four years; had witnessed his last review on the plains of Belen, and his evacuation of the largest capital of Spanish-America. We had beheld the departure of the Emperor MAXIMILLIAN for Queretaro one bright morning in February last; the return of MARQUEZ, the human monster, with his 1,200 *Colorados*, and in company with the lately-executed VIDUARRI, and self-exiled QUEROGA. Through the seventy-days' siege we shared the anxiety of the people, bowed to the tyranny of MARQUEZ, his forced loans, &c. The fall of the city, the scenes that followed, the shooting of the gray-haired VIDUARRI, the cold reception of DON BENITO JUAREZ in the capital—all these events were fresh in our memory; fresh as our recollection of the night, when, in the grand National Theatre, the death sentence was pronounced upon the hero of Puebla, Gen. TOMAS O'HORAN. We read the *Convocatorio* on DON BENITO last Saturday evening, and in it saw the seeds of another revolution and murderous civil war. We had seen a draft of the new Juarez "Law of the Press," and the prospects it contained for bitter enmity to his Administration, and had wondered if apologists would be found for Mexican Liberalism, after the world had seen and read these two new papers from the Juarez Administration.

VAN DUSEN came to my house at 10 A. M. on Saturday, and proffered me the privilege of joining him in a trip to the frontier. At 12 M. my Colton trunk was packed, and tickets for Colima were purchased. But I have digressed. I had brought the reader to Contradero, where we ate dinner and paid for the meal the moderate amount of fifty cents. The two *diligencias*, one with fourteen and the other with seven passengers, were loaded and off on their journey up the slope within three minutes after our meal was concluded. Soon we were riding along Ajusco's rock-ribbed sides, and into the famous valley of Las Cruzes, where HIDALGO routed the Spanish army, Oct. 30, 1810, and where ADALID defeated the out-numbering Liberals on the morning of the 7th of February last, when on the road to Mexico with the Imperial forces who had abandoned Toluca the day before. Here in these mountains of Las Cruzes is the home of the Huatimti Indians, a very warlike tribe which numbers nearly 23,000 souls, whose friendship is sought after and whose enmity is much feared by all parties in Mexico. The breakage of a kingbolt of the stage at this point was our good fortune, for we gained time to visit a famous artificial cave made by the Indians in the side of a *cerro* near the Indian town of Maromas. At 2 P. M. we were within sight of this beautiful and most bountiful valley of Toluca, and the city which is the capital of the State of Mexico. At 4 P. M. we were again hurrying over stony streets, for these mountain mules are all trained to go at full speed when entering a station.

We stopped at the Hotel de las Diligencias, a new and spacious establishment lately erected by the Diligence Company, of which Señor DON EMILIO GOLTARDO, of Mexico, is the President and principal stockholder. The stages always enter the court-yards of the Diligencia Hotels and start from them; hence, whoever travels in Mexico must either stop at the hotels of this Company or very often be left to lay over for the next stage and lose the price of his ticket. But we can say, to the credit of the Company, that their *Casas de las Diligencias Generales* are always the best in the country, and the best served. If they bring them in an immense income it is because the enterprising Spanish proprietors will build fine hotels, and that the Mexicans will not.

Toluca, as before remarked, is the capital of the State of Mexico, and is situated in the centre of the valley of the same name, which, in the opinion of many Mexicans, is more attractive than the sister Valley of Mexico, at the feet of the Sierra Madre Mountains. It is sixteen leagues distant from Mexico, and nearly west. About half the distance is a rising slope, while the other is falling. It is now as cool here as it is in Western New-York during the last of October and the first of November. It is always cooler here than in Mexico. But one harvest a year is gathered in this valley, and that in May and June for wheat, barley and rye, and in September for corn. There are very many beautiful *haciendas* in the valley in an advanced state of improvement. The best wheat grown in the country is raised here, and from Toluca solely the City of Mexico receives its supply of flour. There are a great number of small flour mills, but among the largest is the *Molino de Vapor*, or steam mills of Señor DON ARCADIO HENKLE, a German dealer. The mill has thirteen run of stone, and a powerful steam engine imported by Señor. HENKLE from France in 1862. Before the late war of the Intervention, Toluca had a population of 12,000 souls, but the inroads made by six years of a war, in which nearly all her people have taken a deep interest, have depopulated the city in a greater ratio than any other town in Mexico. Politically, her citizens are quite equally divided between *Conservador* and *Liberal*. Here, as in Mexico, the educated and wealthy are in the Mocho or *Conservador* Party, and for this reason we find that the *gente bueno*, the good people, as elsewhere, are in mourning for MAXIMILIAN, and consequently are not to be seen as in the days of the Empire. About a league east of the city is the Lake of Lerma and river of the same name. In this valley the *pulque planta* grows very rank, and produces a large amount of *pulque*. They drink the distilled fluid sweet, and bring their *pulque liquor* from Mexico. The streets are regularly laid out, running north and south, east and west. A large *cerro* hill overlooks the town on its northwest side. Upon this hill are fortifications of considerable extent and strength. The largest buildings are the City Hall, *Casa Municipal*, *Molino del Vapor* and Portal. A large number of the young men belonging to the city are now absent with VICARIO and MARQUEZ, who are warring to the knife in the southern part of Guerrero. A small party or band, 180 strong, are in position on the roads. This morning they came to the western gate of the city. They take noted Liberals prisoners, but do no greater damage than to collect *contributions* from all travelers. We expect to pay them our dollar to-morrow, as we pass that way. They are well dressed, and say that the red cross they wear on their breast means vengeance for MAXIMILIAN's death. It is rumored here that MARQUEZ expects cannon soon to arrive from Europe, also an iron-clad man-of-war, armed with English pieces and manned by Austrians. They will make Acapulco their place of rendezvous. And here let me remark that JUAREZ's *Convocatano* and *Ley de Imprenta*, and LEONARDO MARQUEZ, the self-made *Lugartiniente* of the Empire, are the nucleus of a body that will commence another and a bitter civil war. We are nearer it than any person here suspects, yet no steps are being taken to avert it. The Administration has the army, and no other security from the malignity of conspirators. This is no idle allegation, but the truth, deplorable as it is. The Press of the capital daily criticises the Government in most angry terms. Every editor of the capital has signed a protest against the enforcement of the Press Law; and LICIENCIADO BUENOROSO, in a card to the public which recently appeared in the *Constitutional*, refuses to accept the office of President of the Common Council of Mexico, "because all the acts of the Government are unconstitutional." Every breath that blows is heavy with prophecies of revolution, and the tide is swelled by every act of DON BENITO JUAREZ. The whole body of property holders, if we can opine from their conversation, in Mexico and here, are longing for another revolution—"a speedy and brief, but a terrible one"—in order to bring about American intervention. On every hand we hear people speak of this. They see their backwardness and our progress, and dread the cloud of darkness about to settle over the country. Our people and I myself have made a great mistake. We wrote for French and Imperial expulsion, as you all did. In fact, we battled for an idea, and aided effectually in forcing upon Mexico a season of assassination and crime. Unfortunately, we see it now too late to save the dead of Quaretaro, or the murdered VIDAURRI and O'HORAN of Mexico. But we shall know what to do on the breaking out of the pending revolution.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The President's View of the Situation—Letter from Gen. Halpine.

[The following letter, which we copy from the *Citizen*, gives, as we understand, the views entertained by the President of the actual condition of public affairs and of the political tendencies of the moment. This fact gives them additional interest, and we therefore give them a place in our columns, without expressing here any opinion upon them.—ED. TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 23, 1867.

The present situation to which the President of the United States has been reduced is anomalous and extraordinary to the last degree—to a degree that must pain and humiliate the national pride, whenever passions and prejudices against the present holder of the position shall have abated to an extent rendering the sober judgment of our people competent to appreciate the degradation inflicted upon the highest office in their gift, and the dangers, both to their liberties and to the public securities, which are being so rapidly evolved from the partisan legislation and lawless usurpations of the Radical majorities in both Houses of Congress.

While Mr. JOHNSON is titularly at the head of our Government, and responsible to the nation for the conduct of its affairs, the majorities dominant in Congress have labored for the past two years with apparently no other object than either to force the President of the United States into participation with their unconstitutional schemes for retaining the power of the country and the pillage of all branches of the public service in their hands; or, failing in this, to strip him of every proper power belonging to his position, brand him as a traitor to the country because of his defending the great instrument which forms the charter of our liberties and their only sure protection,—gagging his mouth by threats of impeachment, and finally blinding him and binding him hand and foot—a spectacle of mockery and derision to the feasting Philistines of our political temple.

Frauds and gross inefficiency are forced to light in the Internal Revenue and all other departments of our Administration, but the President has no power, under the monstrous Tenure of Civil Office Act, to remove a single unfaithful servant, or to appoint a more faithful minister in his place. Even the members of his inmost council—of his Cabinet—are dictated to him by this usurping authority; and it is doubtful if even Gen. GRANT's great record will suffice to override the wrath of the Senate at the removal of their fellow-worker, Secretary STANTON, who insisted on remaining a member of the President's highest board of consultation, even while avowedly, defiantly and ostentatiously at war with that President in regard to the steps necessary to restore and preserve the country.

And what of practical utility has been accomplished by this all-powerful Congress during its last two years of stormy and distracting legislation? How much nearer, if any nearer, has it brought us to a restoration of the recently revolted States? Thus far its whole exertions, pursued at the cost of usurpation and with clear attempts to stir up mutiny in the army, have resulted in causing the negro vote of the Southern States to be registered, as the first step in their programme for securing negro ascendancy—the ignorant black ex-rebel on top of the pile and the educated white ex-rebel beneath his feet! Thus much Congress has succeeded in doing during the past two years; and that is absolutely the sum total of its successes in the direction of reconstructing the Union.

And now let us see what are the prospects which this Radical legislation has secured during the past two years, and at a cost, for this branch of the public service alone, not far short of $30,000,000 per annum? When Congress assembled on the 1st of December, two years ago, it found every one of the recently revolved States thoroughly organized, and with their State governments practically filled, and loyally working in every office from that of Governor down to Alderman and Constable. There was nothing then properly to be done by Congress, save to take up the question of admitting such Senators and Representatives as might be sent from these reconstructed States—of course rejecting, as each House has the unquestioned right to reject, any man, no matter what his credentials, whose record on the score of disloyalty, or for any other legitimate reason, should be found objectionable. This has recently been done in regard to a Congressman sent from the State of Kentucky, and no one objected. Neither the State nor the Congressional District which sent the objectionable member was disfranchised—but the man was sent back, with a notification that the House, judging the fitness of its own members, did not regard this particular man as one entitled to his seat.

But instead of accepting the State Governments of the ex-rebel States as they existed two years ago, and bringing the pressure of moderate counsels to bear on the Southern States, to the end of compelling them to elect satisfactory Senators and Representatives, our Congress has since then passed three Reconstruction Acts, practically—that is, the first avowed Reconstruction Act, then the Supplementary Act, and finally the act in regard to the military commanders of the five Proconsulates into which the policy of our present Congress seeks permanently to divide and parcel out the lately revolted States. And even with these three Reconstruction Acts, *how much nearer are we to-day to any certain solution of the great and overwhelming problem now before the country?* There are five great "ifs" to be answered in the affirmative; and even if all are so answered, we shall be precisely and exactly back at the same point from which Congress was solicited to start, and would not start, two years ago. Let us explain more fully:

First—Now that the negro vote is entirely registered, and the white vote partially, the first thing that said majority of negroes must do, is to elect a State Convention, and adopt "a Constitution republican in its form." Will such Conventions be ordered? If not, then and there is an end to all the elaborate reconstruction schemes of the last three sessions of Congress.

Second—But suppose the Convention ordered, and that it succeeds (as our New-York State Convention has not done, and will not do,) in framing the draft of a State Constitution. That instrument has then to be submitted to a popular vote, and may, or may not, be adopted. If it be not adopted,—then and there is end No. 1 to all the efforts of Congress for reconstructing the Southern States, and bringing them back into the Union to swell its power and bear their due quota of its financial burdens. But let us suppose the Constitution shall be adopted; and what then?

Third—It has then to be transmitted to the National Executive for submission to Congress. But suppose the Executive should not transmit it, but send it back or pigeon-hole it, as is clearly within his power—what then? Here is another "if," involving a total paralysis of all the work done by Congress. But suppose the Executive does transmit it—what then?

Fourth—The question then comes up in Congress—is the Constitution adopted by the State seeking admission "Republican in its form," and shall the State under that instrument be admitted? Suppose Congress should decide, for any reason, to reject or not admit the State that is knocking with black fingers at its door. What then? Here is a fourth "if," and one very likely not to receive a favorable solution. But suppose it does—what then?

Fifth—After all this turmoil and fuss, after keeping the ex-rebel States out of the Union for two years, and thus delaying the good work of harmonizing the lately belligerent sections for that time, our Congress, with its four previous "Ifs" all answered favorably, will now come up chuck-a-block against the fifth and finally decisive "If;" precisely the same "If" that it was asked to answer, and would not answer two years ago in the affirmative: "Shall the Senators and Representatives sent to us from the ex-rebel States, or shall any of them be now received into the national Congress, and be given seats and votes upon the floor of our respective Houses?"

The Radicals were at this very point two years ago, and are no nearer its solution to-day than they were then. If they had then said, "Gentlemen of the outlawed States, if you send us thoroughly loyal representatives of good record, they shall be received; if you send us unsatisfactory men, they shall be rejected"—all that they are now bungling and cruelly attempting, would long since have been quietly done; the wounds of the country would have closed; the soldiers, and other tyrannical and costly agencies of coercion might have been withdrawn from the military Pro-consulates; and the vast resources of the South, under its ameliorated and amended condition, would long ere this have been added to the resources of our national prosperity, and to the area from which our enormous taxation is to be collected.

Of what use to tinker or amend a Constitution which is abundant in its present powers for every emergency that can arise, and which is only branded as a failure, or as insufficient in certain points, by the lawless, usurping and selfish fanatics with whose schemes for the retention and extension of their present powers it threatens to interfere? The Constitution is an instrument capacious enough, in its general principles of justice and liberty, to take in not only new States, or old States reconstructed,—but its wise, generous and all-providing sway might be extended without strain to-morrow over new countries and nations. Great Britain, with all its dependencies, might be received without disturbance, at any moment, into that great political temple of our American system, which has the Constitution devised by the purest and wisest men of earth for its supporting pillars and roof. It is one of the most alarming signs of the times in which we live, to hear and read the frightful irreverence with which that sacred instrument is now scouted, and its restraints whistled to the winds. The people should be taught in every manner—and this was the object of President JOHNSON's recent proclamation—that the country has a grand fundamental law in the Constitution, ample for all possible exigencies, and outside of which there can be no safety for popular liberty or national credit. Devotion to the Constitution should be the battle-cry of every true lover of his country. The creed should be spread over the length and breadth of the land, as was the fiery cross in the Highlands, or the ancynt beltane-fires on the Irish hills—announcing far and wide that the people of those oppressed or endangered countries were about making one more effort for the preservation or restoration of their liberties and rights.

The ill-judging, or too impatient friends who blame President JOHNSON for the want of any practical success, thus far, in his contest against the usurpations of Congress, must be self-convicted of erroneous judgment if they will only pause to reflect upon his position. Thus far, he has been defending the citadel of the Executive, as a coördinate branch of our National Government, against the most powerful and persistent attacks that can be conceived. Every energy of his nature, official, political and of physical endurance has been overtasked in the unequal struggle; but already he has reason to believe that the day of his deliverance is nigh,—the reaction against Congressional usurpations, profligate expenditures, negro-supremacy schemes, and the unforgiving malignity with which the ex-rebel States are still pursued, —all these matters, even already beginning to produce their proper effect on the minds of a generous people, and finding their first expression in the recent elections held in Maine, California, Maryland, New-Hampshire, and elsewhere.

To President JOHNSON—an anxious and storm-tossed watcher from the foretop of our ship of State through its recent long night of political agony—there are already indications of a brighter dawn about to rise over the troubled breast of the political waters—of a break in the black and gusty clouds of Radical-cum-Negro ascendancy. Let the great commercial and intelligent central States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio perform but one half the duty they owe to the country and to their own true interests in the approaching State elections—and the hands of the President will be strengthened for active efforts of affirmative usefulness. He will cease to be altogether on the defensive, as he has pretty continually been kept since his accession to power. The more violent Radicals in Congress—as cowardly as they are malignant, for the cruel are always cowardly, will "roost lower in the political tree" before the rebuke of three such important States as Pennsylvania, Ohio and New-York; and by the indorsement of his policy to be thus indirectly, but yet emphatically obtained, the hands of President JOHNSON will be strengthened; he will be released from the paralyzing necessity of continual defence and resistance, and will soon be enabled to take the field against the further domination of the Puritan-cum-Negro, at the head of a vast and irresistible army of loyal and conservative citizens, having the Constitution inscribed upon their banners, the principles of the Constitution in their hearts, and the Constitution for the battle-cry with which they will advance to a victory that must give us back a restored country—every State in its proper place, every star in its due section of our banner, every citizen protected in his rights, and our national treasury on the high road to a speedy and full liquidation of the last dollar that it owes.

The foregoing views are given, let it be added in conclusion, not as quite fully representing the personal convictions of the writer—though in many of them he may agree; but as views of a very striking and suggestive character which may be found avowed and now actively advocated here in the very highest circles of Conservative politics.

Very faithfully yours, C. G. H.

To ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., Chief Associate Editor, New-York *Citizen*.

Gov. Pease, of Texas, on Impartial Suffrage.

Several citizens of Austin, Texas, recently addressed a note to Hon. E. M. PEASE, who was appointed Governor of Texas by Gen. SHERIDAN, asking him for a statement of his views on impartial suffrage. They said that they made the request, not only to prevent misapprehension or misrepresentation as regards his position, but to "promote harmony among the loyal men of Texas, so that they may be united in the support of that great Union Republican Party, to which the nation owes its preservation." In his reply, Gov. PEASE says he is unqualifiedly in favor of impartial suffrage, without respect to race or color. He continues:

When this question was first agitated, after the close of the rebellion, I did not favor it; but the result of the attempt made by President JOHNSON to organize State Governments in the late rebel States, by which those States were restored to the possession of the rebels, and the action of those Governments in denying to the freedmen the enjoyment of those civil rights that are the legitimate consequence of emancipation, convinced me of the necessity for such a measure, as an act of justice to our colored population, and as the only means by which loyal State Governments can be established in those States. I gave a public expression to this conviction in the Convention of Southern loyalists, held at Philadelphia, in September, 1866, when I recorded my vote, as a delegate to that Convention from this State, in favor of the address adopted by the delegates from the non-reconstructed States. * * * I have an abiding faith that, with this measure, and a general system of education for all, without respect to race or color, to be supported by taxation upon property, the Union men of Texas, acting in concert with the Republican Party of the nation, can, under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, establish, and maintain permanently, a loyal State government.

The Kansas Senators on Women's Suffrage.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Journal.

Senator POMEROY, three weeks since, made a very able speech in favor of female suffrage, at an equal rights meeting, in Atchison, where Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY also spoke. Our most honorable and plucky Senator is also President of the National Equal Rights Association at Washington. He has written to Miss ANNA S. DICKINSON to come to Kansas and stump the State for female suffrage, and has agreed to stump the State with her; and in his zeal for the good cause has offered to pay all her expenses in coming, and while in the State.

Senator ROSS has unqualifiedly and fully committed himself to the measure in the strongest kind of letters, and he has the pluck to stand by his record. In view of these facts, the charge that our worthy Senators give the measure "a doubtful, hesitating support" is, to say the least, not worranted by the facts.

Address of the Kansas Republican State Central Committee.

To the Republicans of Kansas:

The proposition now pending before the people of this State, to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "white," is one of the greatest importance, not only to the disfranchised colored man, but to the Republican Party in Kansas and throughout the nation, and its defeat here would be a disaster felt throughout the whole country. The Republicans in sister States are looking with great interest in this direction. A thorough canvass is demanded. Let no other issues distract the party, but let every Republican come up to the mark upon this great national issue. The different speakers who will address the people will express their individual convictions upon other issues if they desire, but upon the great question of "manhood suffrage" they and the whole party may and ought to stand as an unit. Let every community organize, and let not a great disaster befal the party, the nation and the loyal colored man through neglect or intentional dissensions.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee. F. H. DRENNING, Chairman.

C. C. WHITING, Secretary.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 18, 1867.

The Serenade to Gen. Hancock.

From the Boston Journal.

An attempt to make the demonstration of last night to Gen. HANCOCK a partisan affair, in the interest of the Administration, was severely reprobated by that officer, who was so disgusted with the rebel element present that he said to Gen. COBB: "I have asked you to face the rebels in the field, and do not hesitate to ask you to face them now."

Disagreements in the Republican State Central Committee—The Suffrage Question.

The Kansas *State Journal* publishes a letter from Judge SAMUEL N. WOOD, in which he declares himself unqualifiedly in favor of impartial suffrage. He says:

"I have not opposed, and shall not oppose, negro suffrage. It should be adopted because they are a part of the governed, and must have a voice in the Government, just as much as women should. What I have had to do with is the inconsistency and hypocrisy of those who advocate negro suffrage and oppose woman suffrage; the inconsistency and hypocrisy of those negroes who claim rights for themselves that they are not willing other human beings, with equal intelligence, should also enjoy."

The same paper says that at the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee in Leavenworth, last week, the following resolution was offered and laid on the table, by a vote of two yeas to one nay:

Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee do not indorse, but distinctly repudiate, as speakers, in behalf and under the auspices of the Republican party, such persons as have defamed, or do hereafter defame, in their public addresses, the women of Kansas, or those ladies who have been urging upon the people of Kansas the propriety of enfranchising the women of the State.

Mr. TAYLOR, who offered the resolution, has accordingly published the following protest:

The undersigned, a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Kansas, protests against the action of the Committee this day had so far as relates to the placing of the names of I. S. KALLOCH, C. V. ESKRIDGE and P. B. PLUMB, on the list of speakers to canvass the State in behalf of Republican principles, for the reason that they have within the last few weeks, in public addresses, published articles, used ungentlemanly, indecent and infamously defamatory language, when alluding to a large and respectable portion of the women of Kansas, or to women now engaged in canvassing the State in favor of impartial suffrage. R. B. TAYLOR.

Inception and Progress of the Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Republican, Sept. 22.

The first death by yellow fever this season of which we have any information occurred at the Charity Hospital on the 29th of June. The victim was a coal-wheeler who, it was supposed, wheeled coal into the hold of some steamer from which the disease was imparted to him. Three yellow fever deaths were reported for the week ending June 30. Three other deaths were reported up to July 14; one of these occurred at Algiers, being Capt. MELVILLE HOOPER, of the bark *Florence Peters*, from Havana on the 13th of July; HENRY H. THOMAS, of Maine, also of the *Florence Peters*, died at the Charity Hospital of the same disease about the same time. The *Florence Peters* was quarantined for ten days, but notwithstanding this the disease was undoubtedly brought here by that vessel. On the 8th of July WM. BRIGHT, a German, died of yellow fever in the Third District. For the week ending July 21 there were two deaths by yellow fever; the week ending July 28, nine deaths; the week ending Aug. 4, nine deaths; the week ending Aug. 11, fourteen deaths.

Including the yellow-fever deaths from the week ending June 29, the whole number of deaths by that disease in this city up to yesterday morning's report is 1,214. Of these 92 were natives of Louisiana, 213 of other parts of the United States, 212 of Germany, 166 of Ireland, 119 of France, 59 of Prussia, 39 of England, 22 of Italy, 14 of Austria, 13 of Scotland, 13 of Canada, 11 of Sicily, 10 of Switzerland, 10 of Russia, 9 of Poland, 6 of Spain, 4 of Sweden, 4 of Finland, 3 of Denmark, 2 of Bavaria, 2 of Malta, 2 of Wales, and 1 each of Greece, Norway, Sandwich Islands, Jamaica, Hungary and Mexico.

The disease may have been imported from Havana by the *Florence Peters*. If so, it is fair to date the first deaths from that vessels as the commencement of the epidemic. These occurred on the 13th of July. It is 71 days since that time, and if the theory is correct that this, like other epidemics, has 90 days to run from its beginning, its ravages may be expected to continue at least 29 days longer.

Northern Aid for Yellow Fever Sufferers.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, in acknowledgment of the receipt by the Howard Association of that city of $7,362 from New-York and $1,000 from Philadelphia, says:

"In the name of our suffering people, to many of whom this money will bring those comforts which are so especially necessary in yellow fever epidemics, we thank the gentlemen who have forwarded these princely donations. It is such acts of benevolence that will bind us together again as one nation. The generous hearts of the Southern people never forget a kindness. We know that the money thus freely given will be at once applied by the noble Association into whose custody it is given, to the alleviation of the suffering thousands in our city. The Howards, owing to the heavy pressure made upon them by the sick and destitute, were compelled to call on the North, and the above is the flattering result."

Mormon Anticipations of a Return to Missouri.

From the Salt Lake Telegraph (Mormon organ.)

It is generally understood that the Mormon community expect, some fine day, to return to Jackson County, Mo., and possess, develop and beautify that promising region, as they are doing with this naturally uninviting one. We consider it very likely to be actually brought about, and not at a very distant day either. In the first place, our people years ago did actually purchase lands there, and improve them, from which they were unjustly and cruelly driven. They have never been reimbursed for their losses, and consequently somebody yet owes them what they thereby lost. Furthermore, the interest of the principal invested is still running on, and if it should run long enough the whole will accumulate to a sum sufficient to purchase a large part of the State, if not the whole of it. So far as the right of possession is concerned, therefore, our people are on the side of justice, and there will be nothing against their taking possession at their convenience. There would not now if justice was supreme in the land.

But it may be said that the Mormons are a small people, and have no influence to bring about such an event as their safe return to Missouri. Perhaps that is true enough just now. But the Mormons are a growing people, growing faster than any other people in the country, and if they continue growing as they have done, how large and influential will they be within twenty more years? If they are not then numerous and influential enough to exercise such a bearing on the general public sentiment as to make it safe and agreeable for them to go back to Missouri, why then tell us of it, and we will wait a little longer for what must surely come to pass.

Advertising in Great Britain.

The *Scottish American Journal* says: "The British people advertise far more extensively than careless observers on this side of the Atlantic have any notion of. It is a vulgar conception with many here, we know, that this is the great country for advertising; and yet those who have constant access to the leading home journals know how absurdly mistaken people are who entertain that idea. Take the London daily and weekly Press—take Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Edinburgh, and we venture to say for one advertisement in such cities as New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and even Chicago, (which is the best advertised place on the continent,) there are at least three advertisements in the British cities named. The Liverpool *Post*, the Manchester *Examiner*, the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, the Manchester *Guardian*, the Glasgow *Herald*, show even a greater difference than this, taking population into account. New-York itself is far behind St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Buffalo in this respect."

Indian Names in Connecticut.

From the Hartford Courant.

One cannot help imagining the singular effect it would have produced if our worthy ancestors, instead of filling the State with English names, had retained the old Indian appellations of our different localities. A geographical description of our State and its principal cities would then have read something like this: "The State of Connecticut lies on both sides of the Connecticut River. Its two capitals are Sucking and Quinnipiac. It is divided into eight counties, styled Sucking, Quinnipiac, Tunxis, Mohegan, Pequot, Nipmuck, Narragansett and Podunk. In the west is a large manufacturing town named Mattatuck," and so on. Instead of this, comparatively few of our geographical names are aboriginal. The rivers have, however, retained many of the ancient appellations. In glancing at the map we see the Connecticut, the Tunxis—generally styled the Farmington—the Quinnipiac, the Housatonic, the Naugatuck, the Hammonasset, the Quinebaug, the Shetucket, the Yantic, the Pawcatuck, the Podunk, the Hockanum, and a few others. Among the towns, the only Indian name which we recall is Naugatuck—only one of our one hundred and sixty-three towns. But among the boroughs, villages and post-offices we discover Higganum, Hockanum, Mashapaug, Mianus, Moodus, Mocsup, Naubuc, Niantic, Oneco, Pequabuk, Poquonock, Saugatuck, Waureggan, Westogue, Willimantic, Winnipauk, Yantic, and a few more.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

An imaginative Frenchman has just invented the following extraordinary mode of advertising. He proposes to erect along the boulevards, level with the lamp-posts, a number of lay figures, on which the bootmakers, tailors, hatters, shirtmakers, dressmakers and milliners would, in return for a certain sum, have the right of showing off all they have of newest and best in the way of clothing. The promenaders on the boulevards could in this way judge at once of the beauty of the material and the elegance of the cut. There are to be, of course, both male and female figures, the clothes changed at least once a week, and on each of the articles a placard hung to give the name and address of the vendor, while a high railing would inclose and protect the whole from the *entreprises* of dishonest and mischievous individuals. A cover of some kind will shelter the figures and their attirement from rain, unless this care be left to some umbrella manufacturer, desirous to join in this *ne plus ultra* of puffing.

In England the robberies of goods in course of transit by railway constitute a very serious charge upon railway companies. The system has been so well organized that for some time past all the efforts of the managers to detect the thieves and their accomplices have failed. On one of the leading lines some detectives were employed for a considerable time without avail. Finally, however, one of the detectives was packed and deposited as merchandise in one of the trucks. While shunted at one of the stations, and when all appeared quiet, the tarpaulin was cut and one of the gang commenced to overhaul the contents of the truck. While engaged in the operation, a bale of merchandise suddenly started into life and threw itself upon the astonished thief, who, too terrified to make any resistance, was easily captured.

Several French journals recently announced that a printer at Nice, M. GAUTHIER, who had hitherto been favored with all the custom of the Prefecture, had been warned by the authorities that he would lose that advantage if he persisted in printing an independent journal, the *Phare du Littoral*. The *Siècle* now publishes a letter in which M. GAUTHIER informs the Prefect that he believes his honor interested in not yielding to that menace. "My presses," he says, "belong to whoever wishes to use them in conformity with the law. To refuse them to a journal because it displeases you would be to abuse the privilege which the law confers on me; and to consent to the compact proposed to me would be, I repeat, to sacrifice my honor and that of my firm for mere pelf. I cannot do it."

A curious work has been published in Breslau lately by a Dr. HERMANN COHN, giving the result of an examination of the eyes of 10,060 school children. The proportion of short-sighted children was 17.1 per cent., or 1,730 among 10,060. No village children were found to be short-sighted until they had been some time at school—at least half a year. Dr. COHN attributes the evil in a great measure to the bad construction of school benches, which force the children to read with their books close before their eyes and with their heads held downward. The obstinate adherence to the ancient Gothic character in printing and writing, to which Englishmen are generally inclined to attribute the prevailing near-sightedness of Germans, is not alluded to by Dr. COHN.

In the central prison of Loos (Nord) a convict named DECARNIE has just died at the age of 92 years, forty-five of which have been passed in confinement. He was well-known in the environs of Lille, which had been the principal scene of his exploits. There are few offences in the Penal Code which he had not committed, and in all he had undergone twenty-five condemnations. Among his adventures was one in 1815, when he put on the uniform of Marshal BRUNE, whose servant he then was, and went to Valenciennes to review the troops. His last performance was six years ago, when, notwithstanding his advanced age, he succeeded in embezzling a large sum of money, and in stealing a horse and gig from a commercial traveler.

The Correctional Tribunal of Versailles has just tried MM. FLOQUET, advocate; J. DE LATOUCHE, one of the editors of the *Pays*; GLAIS-BIZOIN, deputy; and PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, *homme de lettres*, for having been concerned on the 18th of June last in a duel at St. Cloud, the two first-named prisoners as principals, the others as seconds, on which occasion M. FLOQUET received two slight wounds. The Court acquitted M. FLOQUET, convicted M. DE LATOUCHE, and fined him £1. The two seconds were also sentenced to pay 12s. each and costs. It is difficult to discover from such a ludicrous sentence whether the French tribunals are or are not in earnest in discouraging the practice of dueling.

The *Official Gazette*, of Florence, publishes the usual monthly statistics relative to the works for tunnelling Mount Cenis. On the 31st of July 7,263 metres had been pierced, and during August 139 more were completed, making a total of 7,402 for the 1st of September. The whole length being 12,220 metres, there only remains about one-third, or 4,828, to be accomplished. Hopes are entertained of being able to complete the work in three years more.

The *Figaro*, in mentioning some particulars of Dr. VERNON's long career, relates the following: Count MOLE one day met the celebrated actress RACHEL at the doctor's. It was after her brilliant triumph in "Phèdre." "Madame," said the minister with that exquisite grace which characterized him, "you have saved the French language!" RACHEL made a low courtesy, and, turning toward the doctor, said, "It is so much the more fortunate that I never learnt it."

The transformation of the firearms in the Italian army has been commenced in Turin. The Government has decided that the Bersaglieri shall be the first provided with needle-guns, and in order to arrive immediately at a uniformity in the exercise of the new musket the Minister of War has ordered each of the forty-five battalions of those troops to send an officer and three sergeants to a special school established in the former capital of Italy.

The *Journal de Paris* is of opinion that it would be wrong to despise the forces of which the Abyssinian King disposes: "His organized army includes 2,000 Europeans, deserters and banditti from all countries—all energetic people, who have drilled and exercised THEODORE's soldiers, all pretty well equipped and armed with muskets. It is said even that THEODORE has a small park of field artillery."

The French Government, says the *Liberté*, has just ordered 800,000 waist-belts, each having attached to it a small medicine box. The latter will contain whatever is necessary to give, in a rough way, a first dressing to a wound, or to stop dysentery. The whole will cost about 1,500,000 francs.

With reference to the statement in the *Liberté* that the Sultan has granted the English Government permission to enlist volunteers in Arabia for the Abyssinian expedition, the *Times* is authorized to say that no such permission has been applied for by Her Majesty's Government.

A letter from Canea says: "OMAR PACHA may be seen at Canea sitting at his window smoking his long Turkish pipe; he looks a good deal pulled down lately, and has a nasty cough."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR delivered the address at the town fair in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, on the 20th inst., and the Utica *Herald* tells the following incident in connection with it: "The Democrats of Ogdensburgh chartered a special car and came down fifty or sixty strong, fully organized with Chairman, Secretary and orator. They were selected men, Democratic to the core, of the oldest and most respectable kind. They organized a meeting in the ball-room of the hotel, called themselves the 'St. Lawrence County Democratic Trotting Club,' and appointed a Committee to wait on the Governor. The Governor was duly introduced, and after a few complimentary remarks, in his most affable manner, said: 'Gentlemen, I hope you will succeed in trotting through St. Lawrence County better than I did in running, and bade them good-by.'"

Gen. POPE's order for an election in Georgia directs the registrars to strike from the registry the name of any person who may have been improperly registered, and then declares the Boards of Registration shall also, during such period, add to said registry the names of all persons who may at that time possess the qualifications required by the Reconstruction Acts, and in deciding who are to be added, their attention is especially drawn to the supplemental act of July 10. This act prohibits an Executive pardon from giving any one the right to register.

In a recent conversation with LUCY STONE, Mr. CHASE is reported to have said: "Be free to say from me that I think there will be no end to the good that will come by woman's suffrage, on the elected, on elections, on Government, and on woman herself. I have said this in public and private for many years. I am glad that an effort is making in Kansas to accomplish it, and I shall rejoice when the elective franchise shall be as free to women as it is now to men. I think, too, that this will be at no distant day."

Gov. GEARY presided at a Republican meeting in Harrisburgh, Penn., on Saturday evening, 21st instant, and in his address said he was sorry to believe that even now there were men at the head of Government as traitorous as there were in 1860—men as deep-dyed in the rebel cause as any that ever lead or followed the rebel army. He believed ANDY JOHNSON was the chief of this rebel force at Washington. He had disrespected the graves of brave Union men by the praise he bestowed on rebel soldiers.

Senator MORTON, of Indiana, has left Indianapolis for New-York. He has been invited to assist in the canvass in the Empire State, and will probably, health permitting, accede to the request by speaking at one or two places before he returns. Senator MORTON has also promised to speak in Cincinnati and in Indianapolis before the Autumn election.

The Boston *Post*, in a political article recently, said: "New men—young men—should be called into action to give life, energy, effect to the approaching campaign;" and the Boston *Advertiser* regards this as "at once severe and significant."

Nearly all the towns in Connecticut will elect their town officers on Monday, Oct. 7.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 29, 1867.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches from Florence received in London set forth that the recent riots by Garibaldian partisans in various parts of the Kingdom have been suppressed, and it was officially announced yesterday that the country is tranquil. The reports from Italy however, are very conflicting. The latest dispatches received make mention of serious riots at Modena, Milan, Genoa and Naples. Gen. GARIBALDI was going to Caprera. The Pope has sent a message to the Emperor NAPOLEON, thanking him for the arrest of GARIBALDI.

The police of Manchester are very active in arresting persons believed to have been implicated in the recent Fenian riot. Scores have been apprehended since the last report. The prisoners are all discharged, however, as fast as examined by the Court, nothing being proved to warrant their detention; nor has anything as to the plans of the Fenian organization been elicited. The rumors are, nevertheless, still current, and it was announced yesterday morning that another Fenian cruiser has recently been seen hovering about the Irish coast. The Government is taking every possible precaution to prevent any outbreak.

Friday was the last day but one of the Newmarket meeting. The crowd was large and fashionable, the weather delightful, and the racing spirited. The first race was for the October Handicap, and was won by *Friday*. *Trocadero* came in second. The second race, for the Forlorn Stakes, was easily won by *Athena*.

Kiel, a seaport in Holstein, is to be immediately fortified and garrisoned with Prussian troops.

The Turkish Government has officially denied the published statement that its aid has been or will be lent to Bokhara in the struggle of the latter country against Russia.

GENERAL.

A fire broke out in the Lewiston Hotel, at Lewiston, Me., and, spreading, consumed eight or ten buildings. It was subsequently ascertained that two men, who were lodging in the hotel, perished in the flames—one named DALTON, a resident of Lewiston, and the other, named SULLIVAN, of Niagara Falls. A portion of the remains of one man has been found, but the other is still in the rubbish. One horse and two wagons, belonging to the proprietor of the hotel, were also destroyed, together with nearly all the contents of each building. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. A man who had some difficulty with the barkeeper of the hotel threatened, the afternoon previous, that he would clean them out before morning.

Gen. SHERIDAN arrived in this City at 5 P. M. yesterday, and is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. He left Philadelphia at 11 A. M., and proceeded to Newark, N. J., where he arrived a few minutes before 2 o'clock. There he was escorted by a procession of soldiers, firemen and citizens generally, amid much enthusiasm, to the City Hall, where the Mayor welcomed him, and he briefly responded. At the Mayor's residence he was afterward sumptuously entertained, and at 4 P. M. started for this City. Arrived here, he rode up Broadway, without being recognized, to his hotel. In the evening he went to see the "Black Crook."

Our Cuba correspondence is dated Sept. 21. The difficulties besetting the receipt and dispatch of messages by the Florida cable had not been removed. Horrible murders had been committed in Havana and in Cardenas by colored slaves. The excitement among the working classes had subsided. The royal decree relative to the suppression of the slave trade had been promulgated throughout the Isle. A clerical demonstration had been made to celebrate the return of the Bishop of Havana from his continental tour.

The municipal election in Nashville, Tenn., took place yesterday. Contrary to the general expectation, there was no disturbance. Soldiers were stationed at the polls, but their services were not called into requisition. The Republican ticket was elected with but little opposition. A majority of the votes were cast by colored men, the white men declining to vote. It is reported that the present city authorities will not recognize the legality of the election, but will hold on to their positions until the question is decided by the courts.

Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, has issued his proclamation, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly, declaring the adoption of the new Constitution by the people in the election held on the 18th of September. He states the certified vote at 47,152 for, 23,036 against the Constitution, with 27 blank ballots, and declares that a majority of votes having been cast for the Constitution adopted by the Convention at Annapolis, on the 17th of August last, it will go into effect as the proper Constitution and form of government of the State (superseding the one now existing) on Saturday, the 5th day of October next.

It is said that Hon. JOHN S. PENDLETON, of Virginia, who was lately arrested and held to bail on the charge of illegally attempting to register, has addressed a communication to Gen. SCHOFIELD asking an investigation by him of the facts of the case. Mr. PENDLETON admits that he voted for the ratification of the ordinance of secession, but denies that this vote brought him within the scope of the instructions from headquarters.

Philadelphia papers say that it has been ascertained that the destruction to glass alone in that city by the hailstorm on the 25th inst. amounts to the large sum of $250,000. There was more glass broken than could be replaced by all the stores and factories in the city. The demand on the day after the breakage overran the entire demand for the two preceding years.

Late dispatches from Japan, *via* London, announce that the Christians in various parts of the island are despised and maltreated by the natives. This is especially true of the inhabitants of Nangasaki and its vicinity.

LOCAL.

The inhabitants in the vicinity of Commercial-street, Greenpoint, continue to be much alarmed on account of the sickness, alleged by some to be yellow-fever, which made its appearance two or three days since. No new cases having been reported yesterday, it is believed the disease, whatever it may be, will soon die out. The Health Officers, however, have taken the precaution to have the glass factory of the Messrs. BAILEY, employes of whom were the first victims of the sickness, thoroughly disinfected, and have ordered special sanitary measures to be enforced in the neighborhood of Commercial-street. Three of the persons who were attacked with the fever are now in a hopeful state of recovery.

The particulars of an elopement which occurred a week since in Hoboken have just come to light. A married man named JAMES SMITH ran off with the wife of Mr. WILLIAM STANTON, of No. 148 Meadow-street. SMITH carried away with him $1,600 in cash, which had been mainly earned by his wife, and Mrs. STANTON left behind her four of her six children. The case is a very hard one upon the deserted, who are respectable laboring people.

A colored lad named ALPHONSE ANNIN was severely bitten about the head and face yesterday morning in Hoboken, by a Newfoundland dog, which was maliciously set upon him by its owner, a person named EDWARD MILLER. The man was arrested and held to bail to appear for trial.

The members of the Tobacco Board of Trade met yesterday, and passed resolutions condemnatory of the new revenue regulations, by which traders are prohibited from having private bonded warehouses. The Secretary of the Treasury has promised inquiry into these grievances before enforcement of the new law.

The appeal from the order vacating the injunction against HAYS, the lessee of the Olympic Theatre, came on for argument before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, but owing to an irregularity in the papers the case was put over to next term.

LEWIS LEVISON and ROBERT YOUNG were yesterday committed by Justice LEDWITH on a charge of perjury, preferred by WILLIAM SALOMON. The perjury is alleged to have been committed in the suit of CHITTENDEN vs. SALOMON, pending in the Supreme Court.

Yesterday the distillery of JAMES V. RYAN, No. 450 West Forty-ninth-street, was seized. The proprietor is charged with irregularity, his books representing one condition of things and his stock another.

Yesterday the calendar was a short one at Court of Special Sessions, numbering but 38 cases. Few of these were of special importance, the greater number being charges of assault and battery, in which many of the complainants did not appear.

Information for the Constitutional Convention—A Defence of City Commissions.

If the State Constitutional Convention had been half as hard working a body as our Citizens' Association, there would have been more practical business done before the adjournment. Whether Mr. COOPER and his associates always get hold of the right facts to illustrate their peculiar theories of what the government of a great city ought to be, may be, here and there, disputed. But the persistency with which they labor to collate and circulate information for the instruction of the public and for the guidance of legislators, is surely commendable. A few days ago the Citizens' Association addressed an appeal to the President of the adjourned Convention, which we venture to think may be of some use to the members in directing their judgment upon City affairs when they reassemble. The paper in question points out that in the modern government of the Metropolitan District of London, we have been anticipated in New-York in the system of municipal government by Commissions; and that in Baltimore we have been also partly anticipated, and brought our reforms by Commission, as sister cities, into use *pari passu*.

They boast of thirteen separate Boards in the metropolitan parts of London—according to the statement of the Citizens' Association; but we take it that in this formidable list there has been a slight confounding of Government with City Commissions. The "Woods and Forests" office has no more connection necessarily with the municipal government of London, than the Internal Revenue Commissioners' Office here has with our local concerns. The "Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury" in London have as much a local character as the State Department at Washington. But still, it will be allowed, when these rather extraordinary subtractions have been made, that they *do* have a large number of special Commissions in London charged with the administration of special departments of the municipal government.

Baltimore—considering its age, its population, its peculiar border character, and everything else—clearly bears away the palm over all other cities in the way of local Commissions. It has a great advantage in that way even over London, to which London, however, cannot fairly be compared, inasmuch as it is the Capital of the Kingdom, and is subject, as Washington has always been, to special legislation for national ends. Baltimore is the model, at least, for all American cities of its class who desire to be governed by Commissioners. It has the advantage of Commissioners of "Water," "Finance," "Public Schools," "City," "Druid Hill Park," "Health," "Jail," "Harbor," "Police," "Fire," "Street Openings."

Reasoning from such facts as these as to the absolute necessity for State control over great cities, Mr. COOPER proceeds to show that nothing in our form of government requires that all our offices should be filled by election. It is maintained, he says, by the ablest writers on the subject, that to insure the integrity of our institutions and the efficient and economical management of our public affairs, "*the elections* should be few, and held to fill the highest offices only." There is, do doubt, force in this generalization; but there is less in that part of the argument which follows, and which aims laboriously to disabuse the public mind of the idea that the great expenditures in New-York City are subject to State control, or regulated by State Commissioners. The question which the public care to concern themselves most about is not whether the City Legislature or the various Commissions expend—in their separate ways—most money, but whether that which is spent is spent judiciously and frugally. It is worth while, however, to refer to the comparative figures, and we have no doubt they are given with fairness and accuracy in the statement of the Citizens' Association. That statement is presented summarily thus:

"So far as we have seen, $5,666,362,68 is under the control directly of the Board of Supervisors and Common Council elected by the people.

Public Charities and Correction, $1,067,889 08.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction are responsible to the people of the City through an elected Comptroller who appoints them. We do not know that any one purposes that all heads of departments should be elective; the furthest to which the advocates of so-called local self-government go at present is to demand for the Mayor the appointment of such heads. These Commissioners are as much local officers as the Street Commissioner or City Chamberlain, or other heads of department not elected. The Comptroller is an elective officer, and is responsible for the appointments he makes.

Public instruction, together with the expense of the College of the City of New-York, $2,539,327 54. These expenditures are under the supervision of the Board of Education elected by the people of this City.

Thus it will be seen that the money raised for City and County purposes was to be spent as follows:

By Common Council elected by the people	$3,908,582 62
By the Board of Supervisors elected by the people	1,757,780 00
By Commissioners of Charities and Correction appointed by the Comptroller, elected by the people	1,067,889 08
By the Board of Education elected by the people	2,539,327 54
Total	$9,273,579 30
By the State Boards or Commissions	$4,174,106 32

It will be seen that $9,273,579 30 was under the direct control of the ballot-box, leaving but $4,174,106 32 under the control of so-called 'irresponsible commissions.'"

It is undoubtedly a matter of satisfaction to find that so much of the money spent for City purposes is subject to direct popular influence and control. But there is a strong feeling in the public mind that authority in the different branches of the City Government may become so diffused that we shall see too frequently (as we at times do now) where responsibility begins or where it ends.

The Indian Peace Commission.

The Peace Commission appointed by the last Congress to treat for peace with the hostile Indian tribes, has at length fairly entered upon its duties. The letters which we published a day or two since from our special correspondent, gave most interesting details regarding a council which had been held between the Commissioners and the representative chiefs of several bands of Sioux. The chiefs were called upon to state their grievances, which they did in most emphatic terms. While they complain of not having received the presents promised them, especially powder and ball, they say that their principal cause of complaint lies in the fact that the whites are invading their territory, cutting roads wherever they please, running railroads without stint, and building forts and filling them with soldiers, thereby driving all game from the country and depriving the Indians of the means of living. They object especially to the Powder River and Smoky Hill routes, and intimate, although they do not say positively, that they will not make peace until those roads are closed, and the buffalo permitted once more to roam over these routes. When that is done they say they will again live in peace with the white man. The bands represented at this council were the Brule and Ogallalla Sioux, and some of the Northern Cheyennes, all of whom have been committing depredations during the past Summer. They were unanimous in their objections to the Powder River and Smoky Hill routes, and also in the desire to receive powder and ball and other presents.

Gen. SHERMAN replied to the speeches of the chiefs with great plainness, and told them what it was proposed to do with them. He explained that permission to build those roads had been obtained from the tribes who then owned the lands, and that they would not be abandoned on any account. On the contrary, he said, railroads would supersede wagon roads, and white men from the East and West would locate along those routes as "thick as grasshoppers" in spite of all the Indians could do. He further explained to them that the Commission had selected a tract of land on White Earth River, to which point the Government proposed, if they were willing, to remove the several tribes, and there teach them to live as white men do—to raise cattle and horses as the Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws do, and to cultivate corn, wheat, &c., like the Yanktons and the Pottawotomies. He assured them that if they suffered damage by the building of roads they should be paid, but that if they undertook to make war against the whites the prairies would swarm with soldiers and their race be exterminated. He also told them that if they would accept the reservations selected they would be clothed and fed by the Government until they could support themselves. Commissioner TAYLOR addressed them in a similar strain, giving them to understand most distinctly that what they had announced as their ultimatum—the abandonment by the whites of the roads and country mentioned—was utterly impossible. This "talk" was plain and to the point, and the chiefs were given until the 1st of November (at which time another council will be held) to make their choice between a war that will end in their extermination or a life of idleness at the expense of the Government.

The chiefs heard these addresses in silence, as is their custom, and at their conclusion did not express opinions one way or the other. They asserted, however, that they would remain at peace until the "big council" in November, when the whole matter would be definitely arranged. They then became clamorous for powder and ball, and the Commissioners were at length prevailed upon to give them a month's supply.

Many other chiefs were invited to this council, but some of them were absent on hunting excursions and could not leave their bands, while others refused to come unless they had the assurance that the Commissioners were ready to treat for the abandonment of the Indian country by the whites. The Commissioners are satisfied, it is understood, that much good will result from this council. The Congressional plan of locating the tribes upon reservations, supplying them with all the means of conducting agricultural pursuits, providing them with teachers, and gradually bringing them within the pale of civilization, was fully explained to them, and will speedily be talked about in every Indian lodge and beside every camp-fire. The advantages which it offers over their present mode of living will not fail of being appreciated, and although they may not decide upon the matter in time for the November council, it will be food for thought for them, and in a few years at furthest will be sure to bear its proper fruit. In pointing out this mode of life to them, Commissioner TAYLOR said:

"If you follow it, it will bring you herds of cattle and horses, instead of buffalo and antelope, good houses instead of tepees, and lead you to civilization and Christianity, instead of a wild, roving life; you will have comfortable homes, and instead of want and misery you will enjoy peace and happiness. We therefore offer you two homes—one on the Missouri, the other below the Arkansas."

While the Commissioners think good will flow from this council, those settlers and speculators who desire, for their individual profit, to see the war go on, are already denouncing it as a farce. They say that the Indians only attended it in the hope of getting more presents, and because they were out of ammunition, and, now that they have obtained all that they could get, will renew hostilities forthwith. This class of men have done everything in their power to thwart the Commission, and it is charged that runners were sent by them to some of the Indians, warning them not to attend the council unless they desired to be the victims of another "Chivington massacre." Notwithstanding all the obstacles thrown in their way, the Commissioners will continue their labors until all the hostile tribes have been consulted. They are to meet next the Arapahoes, Southern Cheyennes and Kiowas, south of the Little Arkansas River, returning to Fort Laramie in time for the "big council" in November. They will by that time be able to report to Congress their success or failure. Should the Indians conclude to accept the terms offered by Congress, hostilities on the border may be considered at an end. Should they refuse them, however, it will remain for Congress to take some further and positive action in the matter. The Peace Commissioners were authorized simply to treat for peace, not to wage war in the event of its refusal, and the final disposition of the whole Indian question will still remain with Congress.

The Increase of Population in the Mississippi Valley.

The returns of the census in Iowa, now nearly complete, indicate a population of 898,000, an increase of over 145,000 in two years, or very nearly ten per cent. per annum. This is the highest rate of increase, both absolute and relative, ever attained in that State, except during 1854 and 1855, when there was an extraordinary influx of immigrants. Late census returns from other Western States are not so full as in regard to Iowa; but they are sufficient to show that the tide of emigration is still running toward the North-west, and is rising with encouraging rapidity. For instance, Portage City reports a population of 3,824, being an increase of 450 since 1865. At the same rate, the population of Wisconsin, which was over 868,000 in 1865, must now be very nearly one million. The population of Illinois, which was over 2,141,000 in 1865, may now be estimated at 2,250,000. The growth of Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska has been still more rapid within the time named. In Missouri the rate is probably lower than in Iowa. The average rate, however, for all the seven States on the Upper Mississippi and Missouri is not less than ten per cent per annum. At this rate the population of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, which was over 4,652,000 in 1860, is now about 7,000,000, and will be at least 10,000,000 in 1870.

In the lower portion of the Mississippi Valley there has certainly been a decrease in population since 1860. The census taken in Mississippi in 1866 shows a decrease of 10,439 in whites and of 60,146 in blacks. The population in 1860 was 801,213, and in 1866 only 724,718, showing the enormous decrease of 76,585 in six years. Other States in the same section did not suffer such heavy losses. Texas has probably gained several thousands. But taking the lower valley as a whole, its population is not much larger than it was in 1860. The census returns for that year give Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas a population of over 5,769,000, or 1,117,000 more than the seven States on the Upper Mississippi. But now, the lower section has a population not exceeding 6,000,000, and is either stationary or only beginning to recover from the effects of the war, while the upper section has a population of 7,000,000, and is increasing with almost unexampled rapidity.

In the lower portion of the valley, the white population exceeds the colored over 1,000,000; and in the upper portion, so far as already referred to, there are only about 150,000 negroes to about 7,000,000 whites. The disproportion would appear still greater if the comparison was extended to all the States between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. Over that whole section, containing at present about one half the population of the United States, the idea of "negro supremacy" must appear extremely ridiculous. That cry will not change one intelligent vote among the two and a half millions of voters in the Mississippi Valley.

The Servitude of Englishwomen.

The "happy homes of England" have been picturesquely described by native writers as always adorned with English ladies, the crown of their sex; but the book is yet to be written which shall honestly present the average Englishwoman, upon whom the primal curse of subjection to the man has been more completely executed than in the case of any other Christian country. The effect of a bad system of law is increased by the irregularities of a high civilization, so that the persons of women are safer from marital tyranny anywhere on the Continent, and their property better protected against marital depredation even in Turkey than in England.

By the fiction of English law the existence of the wife becomes merged, upon marriage, in that of the husband. By its actual working, her acts are treated as the results of his will; her property is his to waste, her earnings his to live upon, and her children his to control and separate from her. Such evil fruits of the law are to be traced to its roots in the feudal system of a half-civilized age. When war was the business of the world, and property, consisting chiefly in land, was burdened with the services of war, a woman's rights in it were measured by the share she could render of those services. Marriage was abused to transfer it to a male owner, and primogeniture invented to keep it in the male line. The theory which then corresponded with the facts has grown obsolete; but the facts persist, expanded into a permanent and accepted system, wholly incongruous with modern conditions of life, which degrades the conjugal relation into one of unjust power on the ore side and unreasonable subservience on the other. Even this wrong is made more flagrant by permitting such diversities respecting the marriage contract in the three kingdoms, that a union valid in one of them may be wholly illegal in the others. The common law, with all its anomalies, presents none so glaring and so iniquitous in results as this. The common sense of Englishmen, which boasts of looking to the working of institutions rather than their form, ought long ago to have swept it away.

There would be some protection for the suffering sex if such a yoke could be thrown off when it grows intolerable to human nature. But here what a late writer on the subject calls "a High Church traditionalism, which is neither moral nor reasonable," interferes, to bind tighter the burden which the law has imposed. English law unjustly limits the causes of divorce to infidelity and cruelty endangering life. There are many other conditions of life or vices of character which destroy the purposes of the marriage contract, and should be admitted as grounds for annulling it. Insanity defeats its objects, and even substitutes for them positive evil results to society. Imprisonment for life or continued desertion are equally ruinous to it. Above all, habitual drunkenness ought to be a sufficient reason for divorce. As a direct result of this vice wife-beating is a daily offence, and wife-murder almost a weekly crime, in England. In the other Protestant countries of Europe, and in many of the States of our Union, these causes, or most of them, are properly regarded as defeating the reality of marriage, and therefore justifying its dissolution. In Great Britain, the law of divorce, though relaxed within the last few years, still remains a reproach to civilization, and will probably continue so until the separation of Church from State relegates each to its proper function, and clears away the superstitious ideas now controlling the subject.

To complete the circle of cruelty, English law gives to the father in case of disagreement the absolute control of the children, permitting him to withdraw them from the wife, and even to exclude her from intercourse with them. It must be supposed that in such cases the fault that compels separation and the inability to take charge of offspring are as often on one side as on the other—and it is an inhuman rule which throws all the misery of its consequences as regards children on the mother. Will legislation hesitate to redress this wrong until woman obtain that share in it by suffrage which is now ridiculed instead of being fairly discussed in Parliament, thus affording another proof of the English purpose to preserve another mark of feminine inferiority among them?

The law which thus makes the English wife of the upper classes the plaything or the victim of men's caprices or passions, degrades her, among the lower ones, into his packhorse instead of his helpmeet. Of course social inequalities in that country draw after them permanent pauperism and misery among the many; but that is no excuse for inflicting a double share of suffering on the weaker sex by arming the stronger with unjust power over it. While property remains in the hands of the few, and intense competition just keeps the million above starvation, it is nothing less than barbarity to withold from the women of the lower orders the partial solace of equal partnership in marriage, equal rights to their earnings, and the control over their children, and legal protection against the violence or depravity of their husbands. Whatever other improvements in national institutions a reformed Parliament may effect, a radical change in the laws regulating the marriage relation, so framed as to redeem Englishwomen from servitude and restore them to that equality with men for which they were created, is the one that least admits of delay, and will be most productive of benefit.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Crossing of the Sierra Nevada Mountain by the Pacific Railroad—Ninety Miles of "Up Grade"—The Road Covered with Snow-Roofs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIRGINIA CITY, Oregon, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1867.

The work accomplished by the Pacific Railroad in crossing the Sierras is one of the marvels of the world in engineering skill. The only enterprise approaching it is the railroad just opened by the Austrian Government over the Brenner Pass in Tyrol, connecting Innsbruck and Botzen. The American road makes a steady ascent for ninety miles from Sacramento to Cisco, its present terminus, where it reaches an altitude of 5,911 feet; when it crosses the summit it will be 7,042 feet above the level of the sea. During this ascent it crosses enormous ravines on trestle-work, winding in sharp curves around the mountain-side, where you look down into canyons thousands of feet below you, or through long mountain valleys filled with pine forests, and gradually climb, by many a grade and curve, grand peaks so high that the snow still lies on the summits. The motion is slow and careful, and as the course is often directly the reverse of the main direction, the traveler has abundant opportunity of studying the landscape and enjoying the novel sensation of climbing the American Alps on a railway car. Sometimes the track is cut in the solid rock, sometimes supported by huge piles of masonry; again penetrating in dark tunnels the rocky mountain side. Frequently for miles it is covered with snow-roofs made of heavy timber; indeed, it is said that forty miles of these roofs must be made before the road will be safe from avalanches and snow-drifts. The famous tunnel (some 1,700 feet long) at the summit is nearly finished, and there is a good deal done on the further side, as we saw grading work going on, with little bevies of Chinese far up on the mountain sides for miles beyond. But the work is gigantic; there are now but four thousand Chinese engaged, (many having left, perhaps finding the labor too severe,) and it is not generally believed that the Company can cross the summit with the cars before the snows come. On these Alpine summits the snow is the great enemy. It piles and drifts here forty feet deep. But when the road is fairly finished over the Sierras, it will give the grandest journey which can be taken on this continent. It is like traveling by steam over the passes of the Alps, and travelers will come from far and near to enjoy the magnificent scenery of the Sierra Nevada in the comfortable railway car. As we cross the summit, the eye traverses a vast landscape of barren mountain-peaks with enormous bare valleys between and beyond the snowy summits of the peaks near Carson River—a scene of grandeur and desolation, in which it would seem impossible that a work like a railroad could be constructed. And far beyond the region which the eye can reach lies a country even yet more difficult and inhospitable, where the real difficulties of the Pacific road are to commence—the fearful wilderness and desert between the Sierras and Salt Lake, where for five hundred, perhaps seven hundred miles, not a tree of timber or piece of fire-wood can be obtained. There every stick of fuel, every railroad tie and beam for trestle-work, must be carried on construction-trains from these mountains. If your readers will fancy building a railway in Ohio, and supplying it with fuel from New-York, they will understand the difficulties which lie before this road. Great depots of wood will have to be made at various points in the desert, and immense construction-trains employed. The difficulty of water, too, is an immense one. In many places, even Artesian wells, such is the position of the strata, will not bring water; and when it comes it will be so alkaline as to impede the production of steam. The question of questions for the Pacific road is, Can coal be found near the track? With good anthracite coal discovered anywhere convenient to their line they have solved the problem. There is no prospect of it near the Sierras, but it is confidently believed that near Denver, or between that point and Salt Lake, good coal exists. This fact is to be settled by an important Geological Commission, now engaged under authority of Congress in investigating the whole region near the 40th parallel of latitude, under the direction of a young but most capable man of science, Mr. CLARENCE KING. With coal even 250 miles away they can manage the question of fuel. Whatever energy and capital can accomplish will be done by the Board of Direction in California, who have shown that they are worthy of the best franchise ever granted by our Government, by the energy and wisdom of their operations. Still the road must be vastly expensive, and must take far longer time to construct than most Californians reckon. If in five, or even seven years from now passenger cars can run from Omaha to Sacramento, the Company will have done well. The cost of the road, too, will always be an obstacle to cheap freights or low fares. Men experienced in these matters doubt if they ever carry freights of importance from one coast to the other. But they will create a large local traffic, and find their great profits from way business. There must be a great deal also of through travel, both for pleasure and business. When our pleasure-seekers on the Eastern coast can reach in a week such objects of wonderful grandeur and beauty as the Yo Semite, Lake Tahoe and other [illegible], there will be crowds taking their Summer trip hither. This region will become our American Switzerland.

The Wells & Fargo Express are doing their best to fill up the gap of railroad in the midst of the continent. The arrangements bear the stamp of the same organizing brains which have made the Pacific Mail organization what it is. At the terminus coaches met the passengers, each coach well-made and comfortable, with six horses, evidently picked Morgans. Fifteen passengers were put on a coach, and then, with most skillful drivers, we bowled along over an excellent road, well-watered and beneath pine trees, down the mountain at the rate of from ten to twelve miles an hour, changing teams every ten miles. There were no ruts, and no dust troubled us. I have seen no such coaching since years ago in Old England. With an outside seat, and in the midst of the Alpine scenery, it was the perfection of traveling. At every station teams were changed with the greatest rapidity, and it was only when night came that we fell into a cautious and moderate gait, for which there was reason, as a bad accident had occurred the night before—a stage tipping over and killing a lady passenger. Such accidents, however, have been rare on this line. The Wells & Fargo have won their immense influence and business on the Pacific coast by thorough organization—by promptness, exactness and energy. They have even in effect driven out the Post-office from a large part of its business. With them the overland route will grow continually more complete and convenient.

C. L. B.

TENNESSEE.

Result of the Municipal Election in Nashville—No Disturbance—Success of the Radical Ticket.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Sept. 28.

The election to-day passed off peacefully. The soldiers were stationed at all the places of voting, but there was no need of them. The Alden Radical ticket for Mayor and City Council was elected, with but little opposition. The colored voters were out in considerable numbers, while the mass of the whites declined to vote. ALDEN's majority over SCOVILLE is about 1,500. The city authorities will not recognize the legality of the election, and will hold on until the question is determined by the Courts, if not rejected by the military authorities.

A correspondence between Gen. THOMAS and Mayor BROWN took place to-day, the former charging the latter with misrepresenting his action, in a card published this morning, withdrawing from the canvass for Mayor, in stating that he (THOMAS) had notified him that he would use the military power of the United States in preventing a peaceable election.

Mayor BROWN in a long letter refuted his statement and attempted to justify Gen. THOMAS, and in conclusion reiterated his denial of having given such a notification.

Modification of the Texas Jury Order—Election in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Gen. MOWER issued an order to-day modifying military orders relative to the juries of the State of Texas, so as to render it practicable to obtain juries in that State. The order requires jurors to be drawn from those registered, and none others; and no other oath is required than that of registration.

The election passed off quietly both days. No official returns are in yet from the Fourth Municipal District. The total vote polled is about 1,260 in this District.

The *Republican* desponds of the vote being large enough to render the election valid, and says the white vote is about one-tenth of the whole vote cast.

The entire vote of the city is estimated at 12,000, while the number registered is over 28,000. Several instances are noted of negroes voting or offering their vote under a different name than that on their registry papers.

Buckeye Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 28.

The meeting at the Buckeye Club Course closed to-day. In the first race there were six entries, for a purse of $300, selling race, 1¼ mile dash, free for all ages, five horses started, ALEXANDER's *Norway*, GRINESTED's *Biedy Bierdy*, MCCONNELL, and harness, chestnut gelding by *Vandal*, REBAS' *Liverpool*, and MCFADDEN's bay gelding by *Star Davis*. *Norway* and *Liverpool* were first and second in the pools. The race was won by *Biedy Bierdy*. Time, 2:41. She was afterward sold for $505.

In the second race, purse of $500, mile heats, *Gen. McMahon* was the only horse entered.

The Financial Situation—Policy of the Treasury Department.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Sept. 28.

The recent spasm in the money and stock markets in New-York is still the subject of much comment. Opinions seem to be various as to the causes of the temporary disturbance. Speculators are, on the whole, benefited by all these temporary convulsions, to the prejudice of the entire community, of commerce, and legitimate dealers. The vast sums of money that have changed hands in Wall-street during the last few weeks have not inured to the benefit of any productive industry. It would have been better if the same amounts had been won and lost in common gambling; for then the fluctuations in general prices would not have occurred to the injury of business affairs. While we have a large redundant paper currency, and the present banking system, such fluctuations will continually occur and recur. The Treasury has had less to do with the matter than is supposed in New-York. The "bears" have represented that the Government ruined their promising "gold ring" by selling gold at the moment when they expected the premium to reach forty-six or fifty. The fact is, that the currency had been reduced before those gold sales, by draining the deposit banks, and by withdrawing greenbacks, canceling some, and locking up others, and by some rising demand for money to move the crops.

The main policy of the Treasury is to maintain a large gold reserve. This policy has been, and will still continue to be, strictly adhered to. This reserve is more useful in keeping down the gold premium than large sales would be. The Treasury did not sell in the present month nearly so much gold as it received from duties. It so happened that of late the receipts of gold from customs have been unusually large, and the receipts from internal revenue very low. The demands upon the Treasury were also lower than usual. Gold was sold to meet these demands, and may be again, if necessary. The gold reserve will, however, be maintained, for the reason, among others, that the gold interest, payable in November, will be of large amount. But the internal revenue will soon begin to increase, and render gold sales unnecessary. The revenue from the cotton tax and the whisky in bond will, a month hence, become abundant for all present purposes. We state those things as matters of observation, not as those which we entirely indorse.

The Situation in Texas—The Freedmen and the Whites.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Sept. 28.

A Northern-born citizen of Western Texas gives us some account of the condition of things in that State, which applies in a greater or less degree to all the reconstructing States. The freedmen have been less regular in their work this season, and the crops have suffered in consequence. A chief cause of this unsteadiness has been their interest in politics. At the busiest season they would leave everything for days together to attend political meetings, and in the Loyal Leagues they have heard so much about confiscation for their benefit, that they really expect soon to be made rich without work. Their leaders are generally the worst class of whites, men who do not scruple to use the grossest deceptions, or any other dishonest means to obtain power, who were the bitterest secessionists when secession was popular, but are now ready to play the part of "original Unionists," and take the hardest iron-clad oaths without flinching. The white population of Texas is more than four times the colored, but registration is in the hands of the mean whites for the most part, and they have made the disfranchisement altogether more sweeping than the Reconstruction Acts justify; so much so that the negroes will be in the majority, and will control the Constitutional Convention. The political prospect has a depressing effect upon business, and all are in doubt about the future. The white men are willing to submit to reconstruction, but they object to disfranchisement, especially to the illegal extension of it by the Boards of Registration.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 28.

COL. MESSMORE.

Col. MESSMORE had another interview with Secretary MCCULLOCH, in which he informed the Secretary that he did not intend to comply with the request to resign. Inasmuch as his appointment is one not required to be sent to the Senate with charges, but only a $2,200 clerkship, with the title of Deputy Commissioner, a stroke of Mr. MCCULLOCH's pen will do what Mr. MESSMORE declines to do for himself.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 28.

AMERICAN CREDIT IN EUROPE.

Our Consul at Frankfort, in writing to the Department of State, says that a leading financier of that city remarks rather strikingly that the unceasing demand for American securities is easily explained by the circumstance that the United States are making an advantageous exception from all the States of reduced currency, for while the latter are obliged to cover deficiences by the contracting of new loans under more and more onerous conditions and are thereby more and more embarrassing their finances, the United States are successfully working for a reduction of their public debt, and a consolidation of the same by paying off their obligations at short maturity.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week was $590,600.

The amount forwarded during the week was as follows: To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $100,000; to National Banks and others, $403,110. Total, $603,110.

The United States Treasurer holds the following amounts in trust for the National Banks, as security for circulating notes: $340,695,000, and for deposits of public moneys, $38,373,950. Total, $379,068,950.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $38,125, making the total amount issued to date $303,985,971. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $4,884,975, leaving an actual circulation at this date $299,100,996.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $407,800.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $477,257, and the total amount for the week, $2,502,098. The aggregate amount for the fiscal year, to date, is $54,742,462.

A PATRIOTIC LEGACY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a notification from the executors of the last will and testament of Capt. RALPH S. FRITZ, late of San Francisco, that said testator has left to the United States the sum of $20,000, in trust, to be applied toward canceling the national debt. The executors express the hope that this "legacy may be but the forerunner of numerous similar exhibitions of patriotism by other men."

The Captain says in his will that he has been greatly blessed; that he has an undying attachment to the Government, the best one that man has ever been permitted to enjoy, and that as he was too old to render service in the field to put down and punish the great crime of rebellion, he feels it to be his duty to contribute toward the payment of the debt incurred in that patriotic work.

FARMERS' AND CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In the matter of the Farmers' and Citizen's National Bank, of Brooklyn, the decision of the Comptroller of the Currency that the reserve of lawful money had not been made good for thirty days after the notice given to the Bank that it was deficient, was sustained by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, after a careful examination of all the facts in the case. The Receiver will therefore be required to proceed, without further delay or obstruction, to wind up the bank by collecting all its bills receivable, as they mature, together with all demand loans, and to audit all legitimate claims presented, with a view to an early dividend to the creditors of the Bank.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from Customs from the 16th to the 21st of September have been as follows: New-York, $2,996,843 11; Boston, $412,996 47; Philadelphia, $184,939 65; Baltimore, $128,299 33; San Francisco, Aug. 5 to 17, $385,292 14. Total, $4,108,370 70.

THE TRENHOLM CASE.

The terms agreed upon for the settlement of the business between the United States and FRAZIER, TRENHOLM & Co., are perfectly satisfactory to his Government. The defendants by counsel acknowledged the principles of public law claimed by the Government, and provide for securing to it all the property to which it is entitled on these principles. Further action, however, will be necessary to the consummation of the terms through the Courts of Great Britain and the United States.

THE UTE INDIANS PROMISE PEACE.

Superintendent HEAD writes to the Indian Bureau from Great Salt Lake that BLACK HAWK had pledged himself to use all his influence to stop further depredations, to visit his own band at once, and stop all hostilities, and immediately thereafter to see the other hostile Utes, and induce them to do likewise, and meet Mr. HEAD with his own Indians, and the others on the Uinta reservation within six or eight weeks.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, MONTANA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received intelligence of the opening on the 9th inst. of the Land Office for the district of Montana Territory at Helena, the capital. The Register reports the number of applications for the entry of mineral lands at his office, under act of July 26, 1866, as increasing.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. SICKLES, U. S. V., has been ordered to await orders at New-York.

Capt. J. W. CLOUS, Thirty-eighth Infantry, A. D. C., has been directed to accompany Gen. SICKLES.

Assistant Surgeon GEORGE A. BRIGHT has been detached from the *Susquehanna* and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon GEORGE S. CULBRETH has been detached from the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Capt. James H. Spotts has been detached from Mare Island Navy-yard, California, and waiting orders. Commander Richard L. Law has been detached from the command of the *Tacony*, and waiting orders.

Lieut.-Commander Nathaniel Green, Midshipmen Wm. W. Reisinger, John M. Taft and William T. Burwell, Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry Shaw, First Assistant Engineer George W. Melville, Second Assistant Engineer W. D. Droody, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Wm. McFaul and Robert Miller, have been detached from the *Tacony* and waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer James H. Morrison has been detached from the *Shenandoah*.

Midshipman H. G. O. Colby has been detached from the Naval Academy and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel R. Roane has been detached from the *Yucca* and waiting orders.

Capt. Edward Middleton and Commander Thomas J. Phelps are ordered to the Mare Island Navy-yard, California. Lieut.-Commanders Robt. Boyd, Jr. and C. M. Schoonmaker, and Second Assistant Engineer James Entwistle are ordered to the *Wampanoag* during her trial trip. Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. Jones, Assistant Paymaster Frederick C. Alley, Acting Volunteer Lieut. George B. Durand, Acting First Assistant Engineer Wm. M. Rodes, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Samuel H. McGee and George S. Odell, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Wm. C. Woods and Wm. S. Arthur, are ordered to the *Maumee*.

Mr. James Ferguson, Assistant Astronomer of the United States Naval Observatory, died here to-day.

A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. Mower, at New Orleans, announcing the death from yellow fever yesterday of Lieut. Wing of the Fourth Cavalry. The other officers are doing well.

Death of Charles King, LL. D.

A private dispatch received through the cable announces the death yesterday of CHARLES KING, LL. D., formerly President of Columbia College, this City. The sad event took place at Francetti, near Rome, and was the result of a paralytic stroke, from which Mr. KING had been suffering for some time. Deceased went abroad about two years ago. He was brother to the late Ex-Gov. JOHN A. KING, and at the time of his death was in his 80th year.

Gen. MOWER issued an order on the 18th inst. saying: Upon the representation of Hon. M. P. BACON, Judge of the District Court for the Eleventh Judicial District of Texas, of the great number of cases now upon the docket, and in accordance with his recommendation, a Special Term of said Court will be held on the first Monday of October next, but thereafter, unless in compliance with further orders from these headquarters, the period of holding courts will remain as fixed by the laws of the State.

MILITARY AND NAVAL PENSIONS.

The United States Pension Agency in this City is situated in the basement of the Treasury Building, corner of Wall and Nassau streets, and is under charge of Capt. WAGNER. A branch office, for the payment of pensions to widows and daughters of deceased soldiers, is located under the Custom-house; at this latter office all female claimants are paid.

All pensions are payable semi-annually, viz.: On the fourth day of March and fourth of September, and at these times the agencies present a busy scene. It is estimated the Government disburses thirty millions of dollars annually in gratuities to soldiers and sailors, and of this sum about four hundred thousand dollars are paid in this City, being distributed in sums varying from twenty-four dollars to three hundred and sixty dollars among four thousand claimants. As nearly all these men are poor, they rush to the agency on the first day of payment and crowd in upon Capt. WAGNER in such numbers as almost to overwhelm him.

At such times he increases his corps of clerks to six or eight, and extends office hours from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and is so able to dispose of the multitude in a few days.

As all pensioners except those whose disability is permanent—as the loss of an arm or limb, or the total loss of an eye—are required to be examined at least biennially, many of them annually or semi-annually, eight Surgeons are employed for this purpose, one of whom is present every day, except Sunday, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., and during the semi-annual rush of business they are present three at a time from early morning till 7, and sometimes 9 o'clock in the evening.

Formerly the Government allowed them $5 for each examination; now they receive but $1 50, and as the labors are arduous and the collection of fees tardy and vexatious, there would be but few good surgeons found willing to accept the post were it not for the number of highly interesting cases which come before them, and the surgical and medical experience which the work affords.

Perhaps none of our medical colleges can offer the advantages of this nature which are here enjoyed. To the unprofessional it seems past belief that men wounded as many of these pensioners are, cannot only live but become comparatively strong and healthy.

An hour spent in the examining room is equal to an hour in a field hospital during the war; it is equal, too, to reading a history of the rebellion, for each scarred veteran has his scrap of personal adventure to relate, and gives in a few frank, soldierly words an inside view of some struggle with the foe.

If one of the various historians who are preparing accounts of the recent war would but spend a few days or hours in the Pension Office, it might add much to the merit of his work. To see those brave fellows expose their wounds, and hear them tell so simply of fierce battles, brings back the days of the great rebellion, when a nation's life was in the scale, and a nation's honor was in the hands of these same "boys in blue." *We*, perhaps, may forget those days—and forget, too, the men who upheld our flag. To them comes no such forgetfulness; with them is ever present the memory of march, battle and bivouac, for their half-healed wounds are crosses of honor, and their empty sleeves are eloquent of suffering, endurance and love of country.

These men do not regret their sacrifices; there is pride, not humiliation, in the voice of each as he shows his scars. One fine fellow holds up a three-fingered hand for the Surgeon's inspection, and says, "I left the rest of it at Cold Harbor." He was a member of the Corcoran Legion. Another bares a once muscular arm, and shows how the bone was shot away, leaving him decidedly unfitted for the prize ring. In answer to your question he says simply, "Hit at Chancellorville, Sir, in the first charge." A third strips to the waist, as did his comrades in the Bull Run fight, and exposes to view the partially healed wounds in his side, where a Minie ball plowed its way, barely escaping the heart. I got that at Fredericksburgh, when MEAGHER (God rest him!) charged over the battery, but the boys were driven out, and I was sent off to Richmond, and boarded in Libby Prison for six months after."

A weak, pale cavalryman shows his bruises, and explains how, in a charge in the Red River country, the horse swerved from the road, and beast and rider rolled down an embankment of thirty feet. Poor fellow! he cannot live to receive many more installments.

From Dr. BRADLEY and others of the examiners we learn that the rate of pension has not been properly fixed in all cases. Some men whose injuries are comparatively slight receiving the full rate, while others almost totally disabled are awarded $2 to $4 per month. Of course in the latter cases an increase may be obtained by filing application to that effect with the Department at Washington, who will order a special examination, and will be guided by the report then received. But here occurs a very serious difficulty, and one which the Department should remedy at once. In filing this application, for instance, it is necessary for the soldier to file with it his original pension certificate, and deprived of this certificate he cannot draw the old gratuity while action is pending, as the law requires him to present this certificate to the pension agent before the latter can pay him. For example, a soldier whose rate is $4 per month, applies for an increase, and sends forward his papers in July. On Sept. 4 there is due him at the old rate $24, but he cannot receive it, as his pension papers are in Washington, and without them he cannot identify himself. Might it not be well for Commissioner BARRETT to order duplicates of such papers prepared and sent to the soldier, and so obviate this difficulty? The trouble to his office would be but trifling, and the matter is of really great importance to many poor soldiers.

A general impression has in some manner gained ground that only soldiers discharged for wounds are entitled to pensions. This is an error. For any disability contracted while in the service and in the line of duty a pension may be obtained. The rates vary from two to thirty dollars per month, according to the extent of injury and rank of applicant. In order to be placed on the rolls it is necessary to be fully identified—to prove clearly that the injury was received in service and in the line of duty, and to pass an examination before a designated Surgeon, upon whose report of the case action will be taken. Unless the injury is permanent, the pensioner is subject to an examination at stated intervals, and whenever the disability ceases to exist, is dropped from the rolls.

The question of soldiers' bounties is again to be agitated.

The writer visited the Relief and Claim Agency, No. 136 Canal-street, and enjoyed a brief conversation with the manager, Col. HERMAN.

It appears that during the Summer months—owing to the numerous leaves of absence granted in the Pay Department and Second Auditor's Office—only 3,000 claims per month have been passed upon, the average number during working seasons being 10,000 per month.

The first payment of additional bounty was made on the 11th of December last, and on July 31 four hundred and five thousand three hundred claims had been filed, and fourteen thousand paid. As it is estimated there are seven hundred thousand of these claims to pass through the Department, soldiers have the comforting assurance that within five years, at the present rate of working, they will all be paid off. Thousands whose applications were made a year ago, have as yet heard nothing from them beyond the bare acknowledgment of receipt. We understand that a monster petition, to be signed by soldiers generally, is being prepared upon this subject and will be sent forward to Washington on the reassembling of Congress.

Such action will undoubtedly be beneficial, as two similar petitions, one asking the passage of this Bounty Law, and one requesting payment of soldiers whose discharge papers had been lost, insured attention.

Gen. PAINE, Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Soldiers' Bounties, in a recent letter to the Governor of Wisconsin, speaks in strong language of the tardiness and inefficiency of the Pay Department and the Auditor's Office, and promises relief when Congress meets. It is to be hoped this promise will be fulfilled.

The Yellow Fever Patients—Effects of Bells and Cannon.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 24.

It is with regret that we once again call attention to the fact that the ringing of bells has not been stopped; with regret, because we know the thread of many a life has been ruthlessly severed by the clanging of these terrible bells ringing in the ears of those who but for this would have conquered in the struggle for life. It is a well substantiated fact that these mighty brazen bells, whose dreadful tones go vibrating through the air, startling the sleeping invalid from slumber that would have given strength to exhausted nature, have caused the death of many. A gentleman living in the vicinity of the St. Elizabeth Asylum, informs us that he lost a friend last night, whose death was occasioned by the ringing of the bells of that Asylum. In yellow fever the nerves of patients seem to be peculiarly affected, and oftentimes the slightest noise is calculated to produce hurtful if not fatal effects. We know of a gentleman in Galveston who was pronounced convalescent, but who was thrown into a relapse which proved fatal, from the falling of a waiter filled with dishes, near his door. This shows how keenly sensitive are the nerves of those who suffer from the prevailing fever. We hear many complaints, also, relative to the firing of cannon in and around the city. If the falling of a waiter or the notes of a bell prove hurtful, what must be the effects of the thunders of artillery? As an illustration of the fatal effects of the firing of cannon we would state that in the year 1853 Mayor Crossman, carrying out an idea which then obtained credence, caused artillery to be fired in various sections of the city for two or three days, and it was remarked at the time that the mortality of those days exceeded that of any other during the fearful year referred to.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

The Agricultural Fair at Kingston—The Cultivation of Flax—A Brutal Murder—Improvised Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1867.

In point of attraction, the Exhibition, or Fair of 1867, is little inferior to preceding ones, and in many respects better than the one held here four years ago. It is quite obvious that our agricultural shows are undergoing an important change, and instead of quantity, quality appears to be more of an object. To exceed some of the exhibitions that have been held would be very difficult; yet, after all, it does appear that the quality of articles and stock is improving. The show of live stock, particularly cattle and sheep, is pronounced better than ever before seen at any exhibition, and the animals are certainly very fine. If these exhibitions continue to improve in this respect, the great object of such annual gatherings will have been fully accomplished.

The Fair commenced on Tuesday, the previous day having been devoted to the arrangement of the exhibition. Accommodation had been made for a large increase to the population of the city, but all was not sufficient. The hotels were crowded to excess by Tuesday, and ever since the crowds arriving have had to do the best they could, for sleeping room was out of the question. The greatest number of visitors was yesterday. The exhibition by Wednesday was pretty complete, and the attendance was good. Among the more distinguished persons on the grounds were Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and Hon. JOHN SANFIELD MACDONALD, and a bevy of the newly elected members of Parliament. The Grand Trunk Railway brought large numbers to the Fair, and the boats were all crowded from the different points, while streams of wagons brought in the farming population from the surrounding country. The gathering has been unusually large, and greater than ever at a previous show in this city.

FLAX CULTURE.

The indefatigable Mr. DONALDSON, emigrant agent at Toronto, who has made flax-raising a specialty—that is, he has given it all the encouragement he could secure for it from the Government, by inducing farmers to cultivate certain quantities of it on condition of Government supplying seed and scutching machines—has so far succeeded as to have several fine samples at the exhibition. He was busy yesterday and to-day showing a newly-invented American machine for pulling flax, which he claims obviates every difficulty and renders flax-raising comparatively easy. It is probable that next year a large breadth of flax will be sown.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

The holding of the Fair was heralded by one of the most brutal murders that has occurred in the Province for years. Last Sunday morning the watchman of MORTON's brewery and distillery, which is just at the edge of the city, was found at daylight lying murdered inside the gate, and the office robbed of $2,700. Information having been given that certain parties were seen in the vicinity of the place on the previous day, they were tracked and finally arrested not far from Watertown, N. Y. It appears that immediately after committing the deed and securing their booty they stole a small boat and succeeded in reaching the American shore; but justice was too speedy for them; they were overtaken and brought back. The examination has been going on before a Coroner's jury for several days, and it is expected the prisoners will all be committed. Two of them are accomplished burglars named ALLEN and HOWARD. The names of the other two are JONES and GEMMELL, the latter the son of a shoemaker living in Toronto. Nearly all the money has been recovered. The prisoners concealed it in a hollow tree on Long Island, and on Wednesday GEMMELL showed the police magistrate and County Attorney the spot. GEMMELL has made a full confession, and it is expected that HOWARD will do the same. The affair has caused a great sensation.

IMPROVISED AMUSEMENTS.

There is no lack of amusements here. KENNEDY, the Scottish vocalist, is delighting crowded audiences at the City Hall; DICK SANDS has the Skating Rink for the performances of his minstrel troupe; and Mr. TOWNSEND has improvised a theatre, which is kept going nightly. In addition to these there was a grand concert for the benefit of the Volunteers, under the patronage of Sir JOHN MACDONALD and Lady MACDONALD. At the show ground amusements are "too numerous to mention," and embrace almost everything. Monstrosities, both living and dead, are abundant, and swindles abound in different forms. Museums of the most meagre description entice the unwary, and gambling is rife by both women and men. Three-card monte, the roulette and wheel of fortune flourish as if such beings as policemen had no existence. Never before was so much swindling permitted at a provincial exhibition. The police authorities take no note it.

A. B. C. F. M.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Fifty-eighth Annual Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 27, 1867.

This great assembly, having fairly opened, has gone to work in good earnest. The interest has been intense, though the discussions have been few. No divergence of opinion has arisen, for no bone of contention like that of Slavery now breaks the unanimity of the Board. After a largely-attended and spirited prayer-meeting, held at 8:30 o'clock, business was begun, Dr. HOPKINS in the chair. The paper of Dr. N. G. WOOD, a Corresponding Secretary, on the necessitous condition of the children and widows of missionaries, awakened profound emotion. Especially was the audience painfully stirred at the statement that the sympathy for the missionary in his peculiar domestic trials was subsiding, and that applications for aid to their destitute families were not adequately met. This paper was referred to a Committee, of which Ex-Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, was Chairman, and who afterward reported that a larger appropriation should be made for the children of missionaries, recommending an amendment to the rule of the Board so as to grant a sum not exceeding $120 a year for each child until it has reached the age of 18. The Committee asked and received leave to report further at the next annual meeting of the Board, and requested an addition of four practical men to their number, which was granted.

Dr. TREAT, now the oldest Secretary of the Board—a man of marked ability and high scholarship—read an interesting paper on China, one of the most elaborate and instructive documents ever presented before this body.

This great country has been, as a result of its late wars, thrown widely open to Christian missions. With one half of the pagan world it has scarcely one-fifteenth of the missionary force. Dr. TREAT's paper appealed to the American churches most eloquently in behalf of China, in view of the number to be saved, of the signal success which may be anticipated, and of the hazard of delay.

The paper was referred to a Committee, of which Dr. CONDIT, from Auburn Seminary, was Chairman, who subsequently reported that the Board should accept the work which Providence throws upon it for the evangelization of China. A special paper was read by Rev. Dr. N. G. CLARKE on the want of missionaries. It being referred to the Committee on the Home Department, they reported a resolution urging the expediency of sending a special delegation, consisting of one or more of the missionaries who may be in the country, or other equally qualified persons, to our Theological Seminaries and Colleges, who shall fully and fairly present the claims of the mission-field upon young men preparing for the ministry. This resolution elicited a most animated discussion—which was participated in by Drs. HOLBROOK, STEARNS, WISNER, and Father GLEASON. All of these concurred in the opinion that a larger number of men was pressingly needed for the mission work; that if these could be had, money enough would be forthcoming, and that if every pastor present should go home with a pledge to persuade some one into this work, it would be done. Father GLEASON, formerly Indian missionary, and now, as he says, "laboring among the *white* Indians of Brooklyn"—a man eighty years of age—said that he felt as Joshua did when Moses—then Secretary of the Hebrew Board, called on him—just as strong as ever. If not too old to learn the language he would go to China.

Two general missionary meetings were held on Wednesday evening—one in the North Church, presided over by Dr. HOPKINS, and the other in the Lafayette-street Church, conducted by Ex-Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut. At the first Dr. JOEL PARKER, of Newark, N. J., gave a chaste address, in which, after showing that under the new dispensation every man is made a priest to dispense the word, he enlarged upon the greatness of the United States as affording ample resources for missionary work. In a few graceful words Dr. HOPKINS then introduced Rev. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., of London, whose address was replete with humor, pathos and power. He greatly excited the audience, especially at the close, when he drew a most graphic picture of the seige and downfall of Jericho as illustrative of the great spiritual Babylon concerning which the shout shall go up, "fallen—fallen—fallen!"

Dr. HALL spoke afterward at the meeting in Lafayette-street Church, comparing the Church universal to a garden, in which each denomination has its section divided off or fenced, and cultivated with flowers, fruits or vegetables, as his choice may be. Dr. HALL, although an Englishman, has the vivacity of a Frenchman and the nervousness of an American. His speech is choice and fluent, and his imagination is vivid. He will make a deep impression on our American audiences.

Another man of no little mark spoke at several of the meetings—Mr. WHEELER, from the Syrian mission. His fiery zeal, his rapid utterance, his array of facts, his account of almost herculean labors performed in Eastern Turkey, kept his audience, whenever he spoke, in a state of rapt attention.

We may note here not only the morning prayer meetings which were very largely attended and full of interest, but the special and somewhat private meetings of the missionaries, held in the basement of the North Church.

Reports on the Mahratta, Tamil and Turkey Missions were made, the first showing the work of native helpers in preaching to above seventy-five thousand souls; the second dwelling upon the drought, famine and cholera of India as retarding the work of missions; and the third stating the increase of churches, stations and converts.

Of the Hawaiian Mission it was said that the progress through the past year in planting better schools and spreading religious education, in training and ordaining a further supply of native and devoted pastors, in circulating the Bible, and placing the churches by this means more securely on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, and in developing the self-sacrificing spirit enforcing missionary efforts in regions beyond, in making converts to Christ, and in yet other directions of a maturing Christian life, has been such as must strengthen the hold these favored missions have hitherto had upon the affections of the people of God. These Island Missions seem also but stepping stones, mid-ocean, for the contemplated advance upon China and the East. They have been preparing the way of the Lord to those larger regions and vaster populations.

In Africa the Zulu Mission has prospered while the Gaboon has languished.

On Thursday afternoon the Lord's Supper was administered in two churches to full assemblies, and in the evening stirring meetings were held. Hon. W. E. DODGE, of New-York, presided over one and spoke of this fifty-eighth meeting of the Board as making an impression upon him more deeply than all preceding ones had done. "Sleeping and waking," said he, "I have had before my eyes that long, terrible seven years' march of the millions in Church, which Dr. TREAT has depicted." Dr. TAYLOR, in another meeting, dwelt upon the fact as peculiar and unprecedented that nothing was said at this meeting about money: the cry was for men. Mr. DODGE, of Beirut, told of the zeal and energy displayed by the Greek and Catholic Churches as well as by the Mohammedans in Syria. Mr. HUNT, having taught hundreds of young men in India to print, was going to China. "When I got my commission from the Board," said he, "I rejoiced. Never was I so glad before, except when I heard that Richmond had fallen." He was followed by Dr. HOPPER, from China, and by Dr. DAGGETT—Preacher-elect to Yale College—whose speech was full of earnest thought and sound practical wisdom.

On Friday morning at 8 o'clock the North Church was filled with a regretful assembly to spend an hour and a half in parting utterances. Dr. HOPKINS, the President, represented the Board in a touching speech of thankfulness to the worthy citizens of Buffalo who had so generously furnished ample entertainment. Dr. WALTER CLARK, of Buffalo, Pastor of the First Church and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, responded in a speech of mingled humor and pathos, begging that the Board might remain to get "the best things, which were to come last," and expressing the most tender regret at parting. He must, however, say the word "farewell." So after singing,

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love,"

that great convocation left the church, to the music from the organ of "Home, Sweet Home"—some for Niagara, some for foreign lands, and some for their homes. Peace, love and joy go with them.

C. H. A. B.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

His Departure from Philadelphia—Incidents on the Route—An Ovation at Newark—His Arrival in this City.

Gen. SHERIDAN, accompanied by Gen. FORSYTH, Col. FORSYTH and Col. SCHUYLER CROSBY, of his personal staff, left Philadelphia at 11 A. M. yesterday in a special car of the New-Jersey Railroad. A large and enthusiastic crowd assembled at the depot, and cheered the General and his party as the train moved off. At Camden, Gov. MARCUS L. WARD, of New-Jersey, came aboard of the train for the purpose, as he said, of escorting the General across the soil of New-Jersey. Delegations from New-Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabeth and Newark also joined the party. At the three first-named places crowds greeted the arrival of the train, and Gen. SHERIDAN cordially returned their salutations.

At Newark great preparations had been made for his reception. The military and firemen paraded, and the people turned out *en masse*. The public buildings and a great many private dwellings were decorated with flags. The train arrived there at 1:50 o'clock. Gen. SHERIDAN, on alighting from the cars, was greeted with loud and long continued cheers. He was received by Mayor PEDDIE, with whom, entering an open carriage drawn by four black horses gaily decorated with nodding plumes, and followed by the rest of the party in carriages, he proceeded to Broad-street, where the military and firemen were drawn up in line. As soon as the carriages had passed, these formed in procession and escorted him to the City Hall in the following order:

Veteran Officers of the Army of the Potomac on horseback.
Carriage containing Gen. SHERIDAN, the Mayor of Newark and Philadelphia Delegation.
Carriage containing Gov. WARD, the Secretary of State and other State Officials of New-Jersey.
The Mayor and Common Council of Newark.
Delegation from the Grand Army of the Republic.
Veteran Regiment of New-Jersey Volunteers.
Second Zouave Rifle Corps.
Battalion of Hawkins' Zouaves of New-York.
Fire Department of Newark, under the command of Chief-Engineer CARHUFF, with Apparatus, as follows:
Union Hook No. 1.
Neptune Hose No. 1.
Steamers Minnehaha No. 1, Passaic No. 2, Washington, No. 3, Moses Bigelow No. 4, Franklin No. 6.
Veteran Officers of the Volunteer Army on horseback.
Carriages with Citizens, &c.

While the procession was moving a Major-General's salute was fired. At the City Hall Gen. SHERIDAN alighted and was escorted to the Council Chamber, where Mayor PEDDIE addressed him as follows:

GENERAL: In the name of the constituted authorities of the City of Newark, I bid you a cordial welcome to our city. The people welcome you as they welcome but few. Your noble deeds in arms have given glory and renown to our country, and your no less glorious and noble acts in sustaining and enforcing the laws have endeared you to every loyal heart. With fervent wishes that you may be long spared to our common country, I again welcome you to our city.

The General responded as follows:

I can only return you my thanks, Mr. Mayor and citizens of Newark, for this very kind reception which you have extended to me to-day. It certainly is far in excess of anything anticipated by me, and it is exceedingly gratifying—especially gratifying from the large number of old soldiers who fought to maintain this country whom I saw in the streets to-day. Again, Mr. Mayor, I thank you.

These remarks were received with loud cheers. The citizens generally now pressed forward, and the General shook hands with them cordially. This lasted a few minutes, and then a move was made for the carriages again. The Police arrangements here, as at the depot, were very bad, and it was with difficulty that the crowd was kept away from the General by the committee men who had him in charge—Messrs. Mackin, Lord, Baker, Grant and Horn.

The line of march was now taken up through the principal streets of the city. At the Mayor's residence Gen. SHERIDAN and his friends partook of a bounteous repast. No toasts were drank and only one speech was made, and this came from the lips of Hon. PETER DURYEE. He said that the people, without distinction of party, ought to come forward to honor a man like SHERIDAN. "He has served the country faithfully in its hour of peril," said Mr. DURYEE, "and

Long shall Virginia deplore the terrific roar
Of Sheridan's rifles in old Shenandoah,
And the star-spangled banner in glory shall wave
While the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls wave."

This was received with much applause, and one of the Committee explained to our reporter that the Democrats in the City Government generally abstained from taking part in this ovation to SHERIDAN; that their only Committee-man absented himself on this occasion; and that Mr. DURYEE was one of the few Democrats who came forward to do honor to their distinguished guest.

Among the notable persons present at the Mayor's residence, beside those already named, were Hon. G. A. HALSEY, State Senator HAYES, COURTLANDT PARKER and Gen. HALSTEAD.

At 4 o'clock the General and party were escorted to the depot, where the Police vainly endeavored to keep back the crowd. There was a general rush to see and shake hands with Gen. SHERIDAN. He took it very good-humoredly, shaking hands with all who came. Finally, with much difficulty, he reached his car, and from the window continued to shake hands with all who presented themselves until the cars started. At the depot, as along the whole route of the procession, he was frequently and enthusiastically cheered.

The train now proceeded rapidly to Jersey City, arriving there at 4:40 P. M. There Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Superintendent KENNEDY, Gen. O'NEILL, of the Sixth Corps, and a delegation from the Jersey City Common Council received him, and he was conducted to the ferry-boat specially kept in waiting for him. On the boat the Mayor of Jersey City, Mr. DUDLEY S. GREGORY and several members of the Common Council were introduced to him, and Gov. WARD took his leave in these words:

GENERAL: I here commit you to the State of New-York, having seen you safely across the State of New-Jersey. They will take good care of you in New-York.

Gen. SHERIDAN replied:

GOVERNOR—I sincerely thank you for your kindness. I shall always remember, with the greatest pride, your welcome to the State of New-Jersey.

A large number of people had been admitted to the ferry-boat, and another general hand-shaking took place here. Gen. SHERIDAN conversed freely with those who surrounded him. "The fact is, BUTTERFIELD," said he laughingly, looking at his much-shaken hand, "this hand has suffered because I can't speak."

The boat touched the wharf at the foot of Cortlandt-street at 5 o'clock. Here the police arrangements were excellent. The General walked, unjostled, to a two-seated open wagon, drawn by two black horses, entered it with Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Gen. FORSYTH and Col. CROSBY, and quietly drove off. The crowd around the ferry-house was not large, for the hour of the General's coming was not generally known, and he had expressed a desire that there should be no formal reception on this occasion. Gen. BUTTERFIELD drove him up Broadway, through Fifteenth-street and Fifth-avenue to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, which he entered without being recognized. The proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel and Astor House had telegraphed to Gen. SHERIDAN while he was on his way here, tendering him the hospitalities of their houses, but rooms had already been engaged for him at the hotel first mentioned. No incident of note occurred during the ride up Broadway. The General was not recognized except by one friend, whom he stopped to speak with for a moment near Ninth-street. Although he complained of fatigue, Gen. SHERIDAN looked exceedingly well. He and his staff were in citizen's dress. Arrived at the hotel the tired party proceeded immediately to the apartments provided, and the evening was spent very quietly by the General, who received a few friends and then went to dinner. At a little before 8 o'clock in the evening, Gen. SHERIDAN, accompanied by Gen. BUTTERFIELD, and three of his own staff officers, took a carriage and proceeded to Niblo's Theatre. The party occupied seats in the parquette. The General was not recognized, and, of course, there was no demonstration. He seemed to enjoy the performances, and at their close rode back to his hotel, and soon after arriving there retired.

THE RECEPTION TO-MORROW.

The arrangements for the reception on Monday are nearly completed. The First, Second and Fourth Regiments of the National Guard, with several veteran regiments from Brooklyn and New-Jersey, will take part in the procession. The German veteran band, the First Veteran Regiment of Newark, and large delegations from the posts of the grand army of the Republic in this City, Brooklyn and Westchester, will participate in the parade. The line will be formed on the Fourth-street side of Washington-square at 10 o'clock precisely, and the procession will march thence to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence to Fifth-avenue, up Fifth-avenue to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, thence down Broadway to the Union League House, corner of Broadway and Seventeenth-street, where the regimental bands, numbering some three hundred pieces will be encircled in a hollow square formed by the regiments, and the serenade will be given.

The members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union League, and the Veterans who are desirous to join them and pay their respects to Gen. SHERIDAN, are notified to report on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, in front of the Soldiers' Agency, No. 139 Canal-street, corner Bowery. Those who are unable to walk in consequence of disability, will be provided with four-horse wagons, offered to them by the Merchants' Union Express Company of this City.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Indian Fight in Oregon—Twenty-six Indians Killed and Fifteen Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 28.

A dispatch from Oregon states that Lieut. SMALL, First United States Cavalry, fought and defeated a band of Steake Indians, near Lake Albert, the same band which had recently defeated Gen. CROOK's friendly Indians. After the first charge the Steakes made for the swamps; but the troops dismounted and fought them waist deep in the water. Twenty-six of the warriors with their chiefs were killed, and fifteen taken prisoners. None of the soldiers were hurt.

At Monterey, yesterday, while the steamer *Salinas* was unloading her cargo of flour, the whole wharf suddenly gave way and fell with a tremendous crash, precipitating the flour and teams into the bay, and dragging down a wrecking schooner which was loaded with timber and made fast to the wharf.

Sailed, ship *Fleetwood*, for New-York.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Newfoundland and the Hudson Bay Territory to be Admitted to the Confederacy.

OTTAWA, Canada, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Hon. Mr. McDOUGAL, in a speech at a concert last night, said he had received a communication from a politician in Newfoundland, stating that the Parliament about to assemble there would pass resolutions asking admission into the Confederation. Also, that at the session soon to be held at Ottawa, resolutions would be passed and sanctioned by the Imperial Government admitting the Hudson Bay Territory.

All the members, except Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL and ARCHIBALD, were present at the meeting of the Executive Council yesterday.

The day of meeting for the Parlirment of Canada has been decided upon and referred to the Governor-General for his sanction.

An Alleged Impostor in Ottawa, Canada.

OTTAWA, Saturday, Sept. 28.

The public are cautioned against a person calling himself Col. GRAHAM, and who represents that he was on MAXIMILIAN's staff. He has by misrepresentation obtained letters of introduction from prominent public men in the lower Provinces and in Quebec, and has used them to enable him to sell bills of exchange drawn upon parties in England who have no accounts with him. It is feared that he may continue to use those letters for a similar purpose.

Election of Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 28.

R. P. FLOWER was to-day elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention to be held in Albany Oct. 3, and S. LEWIS was elected as alternate from the First Assembly District of Jefferson County.

CUBA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 28.

Hon. M. B. CHAMPLAIN was yesterday unanimously elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention from Alleghany.

RHINEBECK STATION, Saturday, Sept. 28.

ALFRED T. ACKERT has been unanimously nominated for member of the Assembly by the Democratic Convention held at Rhinebeck, for the Second Assembly District of Dutchess County.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 28.

The Democratic First Assembly District Convention, held in this City to-day, elected Hon. FRANCIS HERMAN as Delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

WATKINS, Saturday, Sept. 28.

At the Democratic Convention held here to-day J. McGUIRE, Esq., was elected delegate to the and State, W. BARNUM, Esq., to the Judicial Convention.

LOCKPORT, Saturday, Sept. 28.

GEORGE C. GREENE was to-day elected delegate to the Democratic State Convention from this district.

SENECA FALLS, Saturday, Sept. 28.

GILBERT WILCOXEN was to-day elected delegate from Seneca County to the Democratic State Convention.

HOOSICK FALLS, Saturday, Sept. 28.

At an Assembly Convention held here this day Mr. A. P. PEASE, of the town of Hoosick, was unanimously elected delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

Gen. Logan in Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Sept. 28.

A large meeting of Republicans of Cuyahoga and adjacent counties listened to Gen. LOGAN here to-day. He spoke for over two hours, and was applauded with enthusiasm at many points in his speech. The streets were decorated with flags, and a salute was fired in honor of his arrival.

Boating on the Connecticut River, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, Sept. 28.

A three-mile race on the Connecticut, at this City, this afternoon, for the champion colors of the river, between the *J. F. Tapley* and the *J. W. Dickinson*, six-oared boats, was won by the former in 19:10.

Closing of the Wisconsin State Fair.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Sept. 28.

The Wisconsin State Fair closed at Madison yesterday, and is pronounced a perfect success. The total receipts for the week were $11,000—about the same as last year.

A Clergyman Arrested for Bigamy in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Saturday, Sept. 28.

Rev. EDWARD DUNBAR, a Baptist minister, was arrested yesterday on a charge of bigamy, and committed in default of $2,000 bonds.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 28.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Sept. 30: Nos. 13, 18, 187, 24, 25, 189, 193, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204.

The Court meets at 3 o'clock.

Base Ball at Springfield Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, Sept. 28.

A base-ball match at this City this afternoon, between the Eagle Club of *Florence* and the Hampdens, of this City, was won by the former, by a score of 30 to 21.

Base-ball Match in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 28.

The third and final game of base-ball for the championship of Massachusetts and the silver ball, between the Lowell and Tri-mountain Clubs, was won by the latter, 42 to 22.

Loss of the Schooner Star of the East.

SACO, Me., Saturday, Sept. 28.

The schooner *Star of the East*, from Gloucester, ran on the rocks near Wood Island this morning and sunk. She is a total loss. The crew were saved.

Jewish Synagogue in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 28.

A Jewish Synagogue will be consecrated to-morrow, the first one in this State.

The Newill Murder Case in Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Saturday, Sept. 28.

Judge WALTON has continued the hearing on a motion for a new trial in the Newill murder case until next January.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, of the 26th inst., says that the health of that city has been throughout the entire summer season, and continues to be, marvelously good, notwithstanding numerous reports to the contrary. Not a single case of yellow fever has occurred there, nor does there remain to be reported an instance of any disease which does not equally prevail in every city, town and hamlet in the United States. From the official report of the City Registrar, who is the chief health officer of that community, it appears that the mortality from all causes for the past six months has been less, comparatively, than it has been during the ten years preceding.

The national cemeteries in Virginia, seventeen in number, are all nearly completed, and the burial corps will shortly be discontinued, with the exception of a few employes to keep the cemeteries in good order. A general superintendent for the State at large will be appointed by the Secretary of War, to whom the cemeteries will be turned over by Col. MOORE, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, who has had the control of the burial corps since it commenced operations in the State. A sexton to take charge of each cemetery has been appointed.

In Chicago, on the 24th inst., two boys were arrested, named JOHN TUTT and GEORGE EVANS, each only ten years old, charged with having caused a fire by which nine buildings were destroyed. Both admitted their guilt. TUTT acknowledges having ignited hay in two or three barns with matches, while EVANS avers that he took a shovelful of coals from his mother's stove, and then threw them into a barn. They did so in order that they might have some fun, and see the fire-engines work. Both were committed for trial in bail of $500.

A young man employed in a shoe factory, in Fitchburgh, Mass., in conveying a box of shoes from the upper story, on Wednesday, slipped and rolled down two flights of stairs, at the foot of which was an open scuttle, through which he fell to the basement. Though he fell four stories he was uninjured, beyond a few scratches and slight bruises upon his face and arms.

Two physicians in St. Louis have been arrested, charged with manslaughter in the fourth degree, in not saving the life of a boy, who died some three weeks ago from the accidental puncture by a knife of the carotid artery and jugular vein. These two physicians were called in from fifteen to thirty minutes after the accident, and considering the case hopeless, neglected to apply a ligature.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that the mortality among children in that city from the prevailing epidemic is wholly unprecedented. Some days a third or more of the deaths from yellow fever are among children of from four to ten years of age. Those from the latter to fifteen or sixteen seem proof against the fever.

Postmaster WILLIAM L. BURT, of Boston, has concluded arrangements for two postal cars per day from New-York to Boston, *via* New-Haven and Springfield. Both are attached to the express trains, and one will reach Boston in the morning and the other in the evening. The new arrangement goes into operation early in October.

As Mr. Q. D. WICKS and his wife, of Macomb, Jefferson County, were riding on Monday, 23d inst., their horses took fright and ran away, throwing them from the carriage with such violence as to cause the death of both. Mrs. WICKS survived the accident but three hours, and Mr. WICKS died before Tuesday morning.

The Mexicans residing in San Francisco have published a manifesto approving of the execution of MAXIMILIAN as just, necessary and proper, and it has been formally indorsed by the Mexicans of Columbia, Sonora, Jenny Lind, Sutter Creek, Drytown, Guadalupe Mine, San Juan Bautista, Sacramento, West Point, New Almaden, Martinez and Hornitos.

Orderly Sergeant ROBERT SMALL, of the United States Marine Corps, and attached to the receiving-ship *Vandalia*, at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-Yard, was accidentally drowned, on the night of the 26th inst., while on his way to the ship. Sergeant SMALL has been in the service 28 years.

A private letter from CHARLES GARRETSON, Esq., Deputy Quartermaster at Galveston, states that Col. O'CONNELL, Capt. L. WARREN, Lieut. LEWIS B. LAMBERT, and nearly the whole command of the Seventeenth Infantry, have died of yellow fever at that post. Col. O'CONNELL's wife has also fallen a victim.

The United States steamer *Piscataqua*, fitting out at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, has been ordered to be ready for her officers by the 1st of October. She will be the flagship of Admiral ROWAN, and will be commanded by Capt. AMMEN. Her complement of officers will be designated in a few days.

Prof. HOPKINS, of Williams College, has lately offered the College Scientific Club a considerable tract of land, abounding in the most picturesque scenery, to be fitted up as a college park.

Amherst College has secured by purchase a small but valuable addition to its Gilbert Museum of Indian relics, of stone implements from Southern Pennsylvania and Northern Maryland.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* says that a court-martial has been ordered to try an official at the Portsmouth Navy-yard for saying that the President ought to be impeached.

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND, Esq., of Newport, R. I., has purchased a building in that city for $7,000, and has given it to the city as a home for friendless children.

Dispatches received in Washington on the 27th inst. reported Gen. SCHOFIELD and Col. SCHOFFIN, his Chief of Staff, as both lying very sick in Richmond.

Capt. R. B. FORBES, of Boston, has sailed for Europe, where he intends to spend the Winter, his health having been on the decline for several months.

A manufacturer in Lynn, Mass., has made and sold this season thirty thousand pairs of baseball shoes.

A young man is going through bankruptcy in Dayton, Ohio, whose only creditor is a young lady with a verdict of $5,000 for breach of promise.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Reform for Ladies—Physical Culture applied to the bust. MME. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Elevator develop the bust physiologically. 907 Broadway, or 14 East 20th-st. Send for Circulars.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Medical Electricity.

Dr. CHAMBERLIN is now permanently located at No. 7 West 14th-st., where the diseased can find relief through his electric appliances.

Boots. Boots. Boots.
BOOTS. BOOTS. BOOTS.
BOOTS. BOOTS. BOOTS.
BOOTS. BOOTS. BOOTS.
BOOTS. BOOTS. BOOTS.
NEW STORE AND NEW STOCK.

Boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers of every variety, ready made and made to order, at moderate prices, at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

A Silver Medal which was the highest prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, July, 1867, for Sewing-Machines (as such) was given to the Florence—the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CRAWFORD—REDMOND.—On Tuesday, Sept. 17, at the Church of the Ascension, New-York, by Rev. John W. Trimble, WILLIAM P. CRAWFORD to CORNELIA, daughter of D. Redmond, Esq., all of Augusta, Ga. No cards.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Friday, Sept. 27, HARRY ADAMS.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No 170 8th-av., at 11 A. M., Sunday, 29th inst.

ATKINSON.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 25, at sea, on board the steamship *Palmyra*, RICHARD, eldest son of Richard Atkinson, Esq., of this City, aged 19 years.

His funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 17 West 11th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

KNAPP.—On Saturday, Sept. 28, JESSIE AMELIA, infant daughter of Hiram and Maggie Knapp.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 33½ Division-street.

LUPTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 27, RICHARD LUPTON, aged 38 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his brother, L. J. Leonori, on Myrtle-av., second house south of Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MARTIN.—In White Plains, on Saturday, Sept. 28, ANTHONY MARTIN, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Oct. 1, from his late residence, at 1 o'clock P. M., and at the Presbyterian Church in the village at 1½ o'clock.

VALENTINE.—On Friday, Sept. 27, MARY JANE, wife of Samuel Valentine, and daughter of John S. Stryker, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 351 State-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 191.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 25, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found in the stone-yard in South-street, near Corliers-street, hanging by the neck, supposed suicide, aged about forty years, slim built, grayish hair, small goatee. Dressed as follows: Black coat, black vest, dark woolen pants, shoes, linen shirt, purple woolen undershirt. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, East River.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 192.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Pier No. 52 East River, aged about twenty-five years, medium built, no hair, five feet seven inches high. Dressed as follows: Dark heavy coat, yellow vest, purple woolen pants, Congress gaiters. Found on the person the following articles: Fancy pipe and brush, with beads in the top. Body in the water about three weeks.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STREET & SMITH'S
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
in which has just appeared the famous story of
NICK WHIFFLES,
has now at least
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND READERS.
EVERYBODY READS
NICK WHIFFLES,
AND
EVERYBODY TALKS TO ALL HIS ACQUAINTANCES ABOUT
NICK WHIFFLES,
THE WONDERFUL DOG, "CALAMITY,"
THE TRICK-HORSE "FIREBUG,"
THEIR LUDICROUS "DIFFIKILTIES,"
AND THEIR STRANGE MISHAPS.
As the reading public
are all anxious to
TRACE THE REMARKABLE HISTORY
OF
NICK WHIFFLES,
IT IS NOT STRANGE THAT
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
has now fully
HALF A MILLION OF READERS.
THE MANY ATTRACTIONS
OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
recommend it as the
BEST FAMILY PAPER PUBLISHED.

Each number is replete with interesting reading matter on almost every subject, and in compiling the contents care is exercised that not the slightest offensive word shall appear. Anything that might be detrimental to morality is carefully expunged from our manuscripts, and this is why every parent can confidently place the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
IN THE HANDS OF HIS CHILDREN,
as he well knows that its tone and teachings are intended to
BENEFIT THE YOUTHFUL MIND.
Beside the famous story of
NICK WHIFFLES,
In the
NEW YORK WEEKLY,
Will be found

A LIFE AT STAKE, a Serial. By MRS. LEON LEWIS, Author of the House of Secrets.
WILD REDBURN; or, the Poisoner's Daughter. By WM. HENRY PECK.
A SINGULAR AFFAIR. By EMERSON BENNETT.
NAPOLEON AND JUAREZ.
THE FATAL LETTER.
THE TRUE DEATH.
OUR BILLY.
THE TREACHEROUS SPANIARD.
JOSH BILLINGS' PAPERS.
SAVED BY A MONKEY.
RURAL HAPPINESS.
THE FOREIGN WIFE.
THAT NIGHT WHEN OUR LITTLE ONE DIED.
A LIFE AT STAKE. By MRS. LEON LEWIS.
MY BOY.
WILD REDBURN; OR, THE POISONER'S DAUGHTER.
THE BEAUTIFUL CITY.
PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.
INDEFINITELY POSTPONED HIS VISIT.
MISCHIEVOUS JOKE ON A FARMER.
THE COUNTRY BELLE.
PERPETUAL PUNISHMENT.
POETICAL EXTRACTS.
AN OLIO OF SONGS.
WHICH WAS THE NIECE.
THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE.
DOESTICKS ON CROQUET.
KNOWLEDGE BOX.
TO AN ABSENT ONE.
GRINDER PAPERS.
ITEMS OF INTEREST—EMBRACING THIRTY-TWO INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS.
THE COQUETTE'S PUNISHMENT.
GOD'S WILL.
A HEROIC BALL-PLAYER.
AUNT ALICE'S VISIT.
THE GUIDE'S SACRIFICE.
I LOVED HER THEN.
LOVE'S OFFERING.
THE TYRANNICAL FATHER.
TO CORRESPONDENTS.
A NARROW ESCAPE.
A WESTERN ADVENTURE.
CAUSES OF INSANITY.
REFORMED AT LAST.
THE LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

With such an array of attractions added to the wonderful story of
NICK WHIFFLES,
Can the world wonder that
THE NEW YORK WEEKLY
Numbers its readers
BY THE HALF MILLION.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY is for sale by every News Agent throughout the United States.
PRICE SIX CENTS PER COPY.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

PHONOGRAPHY.

The Mercantile Library classes in PHONOGRAPHY will be reopened on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. They will be taught as heretofore by Mr. JAMES E. MUNSON, author of the *Complete Phonographer*, and official stenographer to the Surrogate's Court.

The classes will meet on MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and each course will be completed in ten weeks, in which time the learner will be carried through and thoroughly taught the entire system. Terms $10 a course. Apply for membership or further particulars at the Library, in Astor-place, or at the Class-room on the opening night.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

RECEPTION OF
GEN. SHERIDAN,
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

Cards of admission will be issued only to members and candidates for membership.

WITH A BOX OF PHOENIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Late Rev. Dr. HAWKS' charge.—At the request of the Vestry of this Chapel, Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., of St. Thomas Church, will deliver the Memorial sermon on SUNDAY next, the 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. J. S. HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY in the chapel, corner 52d-st. and 3d-av., at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school concert in the afternoon at 2½. The evening services will be held with the Madison-av. Baptist Church, at 7½, when the ordinance of baptism will be administered. Subject of discourse—*The Sufferings and Death of Christ as connected with the Baptism of the Believer.*

THE CHURCH OF SANTIAGO CELEBRATES divine service on SUNDAY morning at 11½ in Spanish, and in the evening at 7½ in English, in the Episcopal Church in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rector, Rev. HENRY C. RILEY, from Santiago, Chili, will (D. V.) preach after each service next Sunday. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 29th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DEPUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' Class at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. The anniversary of this church will take place on the last Sabbath of October.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent, Principal. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; select pieces sung by the children.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church, West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH, Sept. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. By request, the Pastor will repeat his sermon on "*Radicalism*" in the EVENING.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in 34th-st., near Broadway, Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The remainder of the pews will be rented for the year on MONDAY EVENING, 30th inst. Early application will be necessary.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts., Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor, preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen and residents in the lower part of this City are invited to attend. Seats free to all.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats are all free. This Church is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. D. DUFFIE, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, "Feast of St. Michael and All Angels," at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning. Subject—*Angels and Their Ministry.*

ST. TIMOTHY'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, 57th-st., west of 8th-av., Rev. GEORGE JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector.—There will be three services in this Church on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., 4 o'clock P. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

"SONSHIP OF HUMAN SOULS," DANGERS and Duties of Spiritualists," will be ably elucidated in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, by the eminent Christian, (now Spiritualist) Rev. J. E. BRUCE. Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Ought Spiritualists' Meetings be Sustained.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., near 2d-av.—Rev. RALPH HOYT, A. M., Rector. Divine services on SUNDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. Families residing in this parish, and the public generally, are cordially invited to worship with this congregation.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening—*Reading as a Means of Mental and Moral Improvement.* Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

LEFFERT'S PARK.—UNION MEETINGS.—Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, of Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach on SUNDAY at 3½. Preaching at 10½ in the Chapel, Van Buren-st. and Marcy-av., and at 7½ by Rev. G. SHELLDRAKE, from Spurgeon's College, London. The public are invited.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church. Hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Preaching on Sabbath at 10½ A. M., by Rev. DAVID HERRON. Administration of the Lord's Supper at 3½ P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Mr. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-square.—This church having been restored from its destruction by fire, will be opened for public worship on SUNDAY, the 29th September, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. A collection for the benevolent work of the parish will be made in the morning.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*What is Sanctification*, and at 7 o'clock P. M.; subject—*The Christian's Victory over Death and the Grave.* Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

AFTER TWO DAYS.—THE MESSENGER of the coming King of Glory will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Three Days of the Lord.*—Hosea vi., 2, and Luke xiii., 32.

DR. H. B. STORER WILL GIVE HIS closing discourses before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Free conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONGREGATION, Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will hold Divine service at the Hall, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, NO. 796 BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subjects for evening—*Christ, on the Cross and on the Throne. Popular Errors Regarding it.* Seats free. Services 7½ o'clock.

TO-MORROW—THE MORAL REFORM ASSOCIATION of laboring men will hold a religious meeting and conference to unfold their present attainments and their glorious prospects ahead. To commence at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 3 Stagg-st., Williamsburgh.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, by Divine permission, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Faith of Devils.*

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. F. BOTTOME, and 7½ P. M. by Rev. GEO. W. WOODRUFF. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., divine service will be held SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock. Children's Meeting at 3½ P. M. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—Service on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at the Chapel of the Rutgers Female College, 5th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Seats free in the evening. By the Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH—NO. 135 West 24th-st.—Preaching three times on the SABBATH—in the Morning at 10½ o'clock and Evening at 7½ o'clock, by J. H. VAN DERZEE; at 3 o'clock P. M. by one of the Elders of the Church.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon to boys in the MORNING, and in the EVENING one on the *Oratorio of Creation.*

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. D. K. LEE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 7TH-AV., between 11th and 12th sts.—Rev. H. CANFIELD, of Boston, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. and 7½ in the evening. All are invited to hear. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, of Brooklyn. At 7½ by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Subject: *The Pulpit Patriarch.* Prayer Meeting at 3 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The Rector, Rev. THOS. A. JAGGAR, having returned, will preach SUNDAY MORNING. Service at 10½ A. M. Children's service at 3 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Nearness of the Coming of the Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. EDWARD P. CRANE will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. LORD, MORNING at 10½ o'clock and EVENING at 7½. Strangers invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and at 3 and 7½ P. M., the AFTERNOON service being for the deaf mutes.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. PORTER; at 7½ P. M. by Presiding Elder, Rev. W. H. FERRIS. The public are invited to attend.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Entrance on 34th-st. in the Everett Building. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL (D. V.) preach at 7½ P. M. in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, southwest corner 9th-av. and 37th-st. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach at Dr. Cheever's Church, Bunyan Hall, on SUNDAY NIGHT, on the *Work of London Christians Among the Neglected Classes in Great Cities.*

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the Seventeenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. A temperance gathering at 3 P. M. Addresses by Revs. McALLISTER, BROWN and others. Seats free.

ST. PHILLIP'S CHURCH, NO. 305 MULBERRY-st., will reopen SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 29, with full service, commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

RUTGER'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. Dr. SHEDD will preach in this church on SUNDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ and 4 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. S. H. HATFIELD, D. D., will preach in this church corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M. and EVENING at 7½.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. WM. GRAHAM will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. All are invited.

REV. JOHN S. PAGE WILL PREACH in the First F. W. Baptist Church, 17th-st., next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

DR. R. T. UNDERHILL'S ONLY DEPOT for the sale of his Grapes and Pure Wine is at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place. All his baskets and boxes are marked "R. T. U., Croton Point."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 28, 1867.

$12,000 U. S. 6s '81, O. 113¾ | 100 U. S. Ex. 69¾
6,000 U. S. 6s 5-20, R. 109 | 30 Pac. Mail 139¼
do 109 | 200 do 139¼
1,000 U.S. 6s 5-20s, O. 69 | 60 do 139¾
62 ...Small 113¾ | 100 Atlantic Mail 113
2,000 do 113¾ | 300 do 113¼
17,700 do 113¾ | 200 do 113½
50,000 do 113¾ | 15 Adams Ex. Co 69½
16,000 U.S.5s,10-40s,R. 99¾ | 300 do 69¾
1,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s,C. '66 105¾ | 100 do b30 69¾
25,250 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '65 106¾ | 125 N. Y. Cen 107¾
65 109¾ | 100 do 107¾
104,000 do 109¾ | 150 do 108
250,000 do 109¾ | 400 do 108
10,000 do b3 109¾ | 200 Erie R. 69¾
30,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New Issue.. 107¾ | 22.0 do 69¾
2,000 do 107¾ | 100 do b10 69¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67, New Is. 107¾ | 100 do b30 69¾
4,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 95 | 100 do b10 69¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new 63 | 200 do 69¾
5,000 do 62¾ | 1000 M. So. & N. I. R. 83½
25,000 do 62½ | 200 do 83½
25,000 do 62½ | 100 do 83½
5,000 Ga. St. 7s 82½ | 100 do ...3d call 83½
1,000 s. Car. 6s, ...x c. 80 | 100 Ill. Central R. 121¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue 81¾ | 200 Cleve. & Pitts. 78½
1,000 Mo. St. 6s 103¾ | 50 do 79
2,000 do 104 | 20 do 81
1,000 Virginia 6s ...x c 51 | 200 Chic. & N.W. 41½
1,000 Erie 1st M. 107 | 100 do 41¾
1,000 Hud. R. 2d s. F. B. 105¾ | 300 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 66
1,000 Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo. 104 | 1300 do 66¾
1,000 Ill. & T. H. 2d M. Pr 83 | 500 do ...2d call 66¾
1,000 Harlem 1st M. 103¾ | 400 Clev. & Tol. R. 103½
1,000 Harlem 1st M. 103¾ | 900 do 128¾
2,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st s. 80 | 1.0 Chic. & R. I. 102½
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s 90¾ | 200 do 102½
4,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs 82 | 400 do ...s30 102¾
1,000 Cleve. & Pitts 3d M. 87 | 10 do ...2d call 103
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d M. 73 | 10. Mil. & St. Paul 42
2,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M. 102½ | 200 do 41¾
30,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st 104¾ | 200 Mil. & St. P. P. 63¾
4,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d. 85 | 25 do 63¾
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 89¾ | 200 do b15 64
23,000 do 89 | 12 Chic. B. & Q. R. 135
3 & West. U. Tel. 38¾ | 400 Tol., W. & W. 4.¾
500 do. ...b30 38¾ | 100 do ...b30 45¾
300 do. ...s30 38¾ | 30 New-Jersey Cen. R. 122¾
300 do. ...2d cal. s30 38¾ | 100 P., F. W. & C. 102
10 Bos. Water P. 17½ | 600 do 102¾
10 Mariposa Pr. 17½ | 5.5 do 103
150 Manhattan Gas 15 | 1.0 do ...2d call 103¾
1,000 Wis., F. & Co. Ex 50¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 West. U. Tel. ...b3 38¾ | 300 Erie R. ...b3 69
10 do 38¾ | 150 do 69
200 N. Y. Cen. ...s3 107¾ | 3.0 do 69
100 do ...s3 107¾ | 100 M. & St. P. Pr. 63¾
100 Reading. R. 101¾ | 4.0 Mich. S. & N. Indiana 81¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

80 U. S. Ex. Co. 60 | 1400 M. S. & N. I. 82¾
80 do 55 | 500 do 82¾
1.0 do ...b30 60 | 100 do ...b10 82¾
1.80 West. U. Tel. 38¾ | 4.0 do ...s10 82¾
500 do ...b10 38¾ | 800 do 82¾
300 do 38¾ | 100 do 82¾
100 do ...s30 38¾ | 500 do ...b3 82¾
100 do ...c 38¾ | 200 Clev. & Pitts. 78¾
100 do ...b30 38¾ | 200 do 78¾
100 do ...c 38¾ | 200 do ...c 78¾
100 do ...s3 38¾ | 300 Chic., R. I. & P. ...c 102¾
100 N. Y. Cen. 108¾ | 100 do ...s30 102¾
150 do 108¾ | 300 do 102¾
100 do ...b15 108¾ | 3.0 Chic. & N. W. ...b10 42¾
200 do ...c 108¾ | 200 do ...c 42
200 do ...s15 108¾ | 200 do 42
250 do ...b3 108¾ | 900 do ...b10 42¾
1200 Erie R. 69¾ | 1400 do 42¾
400 do ...c 69¾ | 300 do ...b3 42¾
100 do 69¾ | 100 do ...c 42¾
100 do 69¾ | 100 do ...b10 42¾
100 do 69¾ | 200 do 42¾
100 do ...b10 69¾ | 1200 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 66¾
200 do ...b3 69¾ | 200 do ...b5 66¾
400 do ...s10 69¾ | 400 do ...c 66¾
200 Reading R. 101¾ | 200 do ...b10 66¾
200 do ...b10 101¾ | 200 P., F. W. & C. 102¾

SATURDAY, Sept. 28—P. M.

The Gold Room showed some firmness early in the forenoon, and the sales advanced to 143¼@¾ cent.; but the Cash Gold being in excess of the demand, and from 5@7 ¾ cent. interest paid for carrying over balances, the market gave way to 143¼ ¾ cent. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $2,970,000, but this was probably qualified by sales from the Treasury, and the Banks *gain* on the averages of the week $870,000 in Gold and Gold Notes, while they *lose* $1,700,000 in Greenbacks. The aggregate Deposit line (Gold and Currency) is down $4,100,-000, and the Loans are off $2,875,000. The Export of Specie of all descriptions for the week amounts to $657,347, nearly all in Gold and Silver bars of the last California receipts.

There was a marked decline in the demand for Money from the Brokers at 7 ¾ cent. This rate, however, continued to be paid on the Public Funds, which were again weak in prices, and the 5-20s of 1865, May and November, pressed on sale down to 109¼ ¾ cent. The recent supply of this issue from the Treasury has evidently run ahead of the European demand. The July and January 1865s and 1867s were barely steady. The 7.30 ¾ cents steady at 106¾ and interest.

On the Stock Exchange, the Railway market, after opening dull and a fraction lower than on Friday night, steadily improved through the day, and on the announcement of the Bank Statement at 3:30 P. M. the demand for Erie and some of the Western Stocks was decidedly buoyant. There had been so much pains taken through the week to represent the outflow of Currency to the West as very alarming for the Money market, and such confident predictions of stringency after the Bank Statement, that most of the Brokers were taken by surprise on the announcement of the figures from the Clearing-house.

No Afternoon Boards were held, but the dealings continued in the Long Room and on the Street, and at 5 o'clock the quotations were about as follows, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s.	99¾	99¾	Northwest	41¾	42¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¾	113¾	N. West Pref.	65¾	66¾
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	107¾	107¾	Rock Island	102¾	102¾
N. Y. Central	107¾	108¾	Fort Wayne	102¾	102¾
Erie	69¾	69¾	W. U. Telegraph	38¾	38
Hudson	127¾	128¾	St. Paul Pref.	63	64
Reading	101¾	101¾	Pacific Mail	138¾	138¼
Mich. S. & N. Ind.	82¾	82¾	Toledo & Wabash	42¾	43
Pittsburgh	78	79¼	American Gold	143¾	143¾
Penn. 6s, new	63¾	62¾	Bills on London	108¾	109¼

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States:

6 ¾ cent., 1867 142
6 ¾ con., 1881 ..... 110¾
6-20 reg., 1862 109
6-20 con. coup. 113¾
5-20 500 & 1,000 ..... 113¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 ..... 108¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 ..... 108¾
5-20, reg., 1865, new is. 107¾
5-20 con., 1865, new is. 107¾
5-20 reg., 1867 ..... 107¾
10-40 reg. 99¾
10-40 con. 99¾
7.30 2d series 106¾
7.30 3d series 106¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ¾ c. '70 101
N. Y. reg. 5's loan 107
N. Y. 5's C. ¾ loan, 1877 100
N. Y. 5 ¾ c. 5's loan, 1874 91
Ohio 6 ¾ c., 1870 100
Ohio 6 ¾ c. 101
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860, 1900 100
Illinois reg. 1860 100
Ill. 6s con., '79 aft. 1860 101
Ill. 6s con., '79 aft. 1862 101
North Carolina 6s 67
Illinois 6 c. '79 aft. 1870 101
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877 101
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879 101
Illinois War Loan, 1881 ..... 102¾
Indiana 5s 93
Michigan 6 ¾ c., 1873 90
Michigan 6 ¾ c., 1878 90
Mich. 7 ¾ c., 1878 98
Tennessee 6 ¾ c., 1868 66
Tennessee 6 ¾ c., ex-c. 64
Tennessee new bds 62¾
Tennessee 5 ¾ c. 62
Virginia 6s, ex c. 50
Georgia 6s 74
Georgia 7s, new bonds 82¾
South Carolina 6s 67
N. C. 6s, ex coupon 52
Missouri 6s 103¾
Missouri H. & St. Jo. 1s. 81¾
Missouri Pacific R. 1s 102¾
Cal. 7s 127

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

The Gallatin National Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ¾ cent.:

Manhattan 135	Bank of the Republic 113
Mechanics' 119	Bank of North Am's. 108
Union 118	Hanover 112
America 141	Irving 106
Seventh Ward 107¾	Nassau 108
State of New-York 113¾	Shoe and Leather 110
Commerce 116	Continental 106
Ocean 101	Commonwealth 107
American Exchange. 117¼	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1867 83
Erie 1st Mort. 1867 107
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1859 93
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883 ..... 98½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880 90
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888 88
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1s, '77 90
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869. 101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85. 105½
Harlem 1st M. '68-'72. 102¾
Mich. C., n. 1st M. 8s, '72. 113
Mich. So. 7 ¾ c. 2d M. 92
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 104
Ill. Cen. 7 ¾ c., 1870 121
Alton & T. H. 1st M. 93
Alton & T. H. 2d, pfd. 83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc. 79¾
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund. 94
Chi. & N. W. Er. bds. 82½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M. 84½
Con. 7 ¾ cent. conv. 61¾
Lack. & West. Bonds. 97
Del. L. & W. 1st M. 99
Del. L. & W. 2d M 95½
Tol. & W. 2d M. 80
Tol. & W. bonds. 69
Tol. W. & W'n S. F. 68
Gt. Western 2d M. '93. 72¾
Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M. 86
Gal. & Chic., Ex. 101¾
Gal. & Chic. 2d M. 93
Chi. & R. I. con. 101¾
Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1st. 90¾
Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. 104¾
Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. 88
Cleve. & P. 2d M. 86
Cleve. & P. 3d M. con. 86¾
Cleve. & P. 4th M. 75
Chi. & A., S. F. 1st M. 102¾
Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc. 93
Peninsula R. R. bonds. 77
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 85¾
Chic. & Mil. 1st M. 85
Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort. 60
N. Y. & N. H. 6s. 96

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $813,000; receipts for gold notes, $166,000; total receipts, $3,118,-460 50; total payments, $7,073,200 28; balance, $114,989,483 34.

We regret to hear that a Cable dispatch was received yesterday by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. announcing the decease, in Scotland, of their estimable junior partner, Mr. W. E. A. MACKINTOSH. Mr. M. had been with the house as clerk and partner almost from its foundation in 1852, and was highly respected for his accomplishments in business, his general intelligence and courteous bearing. His death was not wholly unexpected, as he left New-York some weeks since for the benefit of his health.

A singular process has been served upon the Open Board of Stock Brokers in the shape of a *mandamus*, granted by Judge CARDOZO, of the Superior Court, to compel the continued recognition of Mr. C. G. WHITE, who had been suspended from his seat, as a member of the Board in standing. And Mr. W. is again in his seat, though the President of the Board, Mr. GEORGE HENRIQUES, declines to compel its other members to deal with him or to recognize his offers to buy or sell stocks. It appears that Mr. WHITE was suspended, after due and careful arbitration of a claim made upon him by another member to fulfill a contract made in February last to keep good a mutual deposit in the Trust Company, and to deliver 1,000 shares of Hudson River Stock at 128, and 6 ¾ cent. interest on the contract within the year 1867. The Stock, according to the rules of all the Boards, carries all the dividends, extra dividends and privileges in favor of the buyer, and all assessments made thereon in favor of the seller. In April last an extra scrip dividend (or privilege to take two shares for one) of 100 ¾ cent. was declared, subject to an assessment of 54 ¾ cent., or 50 ¾ cent. less the regular cash dividend of 4 ¾ cent. declared at the same time. The seller, after responding to 55 ¾ cent. margin on the contract deposited in the Trust Company—that is $55,000 deposited on his part with $55,000 deposited by the buyer, refused to make further deposits or to surrender his previous deposits, on the plea that he was only bound to deliver a single 1,000 shares in place of 2,000 shares, less the 50 ¾ cent. assessment on the additional 1,000 shares. The difficulty was referred to the Standing Committee of Arbitration, and the question reported against the seller. He refused to abide by this decision, and was suspended from his seat. He is understood not to be the principal to the sale, and acted under instructions from his principal.

The Chicago and Alton Railway for the third week in

September, 1866, earned	$70,100
For corresponding week, 1867	112,505
Increase	$42,405
Earnings for three weeks in Sept., 1866	239,000
Earnings for three weeks in Sept., 1867	320,000
Increase	$81,000

The gross earnings for 1867 are now ahead of those for 1866.

A question is raised, we understand, on the Street, but not yet in the Courts, as to the right of a Bank to charge up to his account the bills payable of a dealer, owned by the Bank, after they had matured and been refused payment at another Bank where he also kept an account. It appears that a Tea house failed about a fortnight since, having accounts at the City National Bank and at the National Bank of Commerce. On the day of failure the house notified the Bank of Commerce not to certify as good their maturing Bills. The City Bank held such Bills under discount or by purchase to the amount of $20,000, and when they were refused by the Bank of Commerce they were charged up as against the balance then to the credit of the house in the City Bank for a larger amount. The right of the Bank to this set-off, as affecting the general creditors, it is said, may be disputed in bankruptcy, but scarcely at common law. The house has not yet been thrown into bankruptcy.

The Detroit *Press* says of the barley crop and trade of Michigan:

"A brisk demand has recently sprung up for barley for shipment to the State of New-York, where the crop turns out to be below an average. Four or five days ago $2 25 ¾ 100 lbs. was regarded in our market as the highest point, but the price has advanced to $2 40 for No. 1, with an active demand at that figure. The high price of gold enables our shippers to compete successfully with growers in the Eastern market, while the home local demand is also so large as to exert considerable influence upon prices. New-York, it is generally understood, is the only State where there is a material diminution in the crop. Operators understand that there is enough in the country, but the advance is because there is not enough coming forward to supply the present wants of consumers; hence our buyers refuse to contract for delivery after the 1st of October. Michigan has produced a crop of good quality. It is thought it is hardly as large as last year, some few localities being reported short, but there is probably as much malting barley, because it is all sound. Last year, it will be remembered, it was damaged by the rains. Canada has turned out a good crop—as much as last year or the year previous—and it presents similar characteristics to that of Michigan, being short in some few places, but on the whole there is as much available barley as last year, owing to its excellent quality. In Southern Ohio, a great section for Winter barley, the crop was never better. From Illinois Wisconsin and Minnesota advices are uniformly favorable."

The Savannah *Advertiser* says:

"The Rice crop will undoubtedly be small, even should we be favored with the most propitious weather the remainder of the season. The rains of nearly thirty days' duration have seriously damaged the growing crop, in many instances causing the rice already cut to sprout in the fields. We give the present condition of the crop in the following localities: Waccamaw—The lower places only will make a crop, and in these the prospects are generally good. Peedee—The crops upon the rivers are seriously damaged, while the plantations lower have not suffered to the same extent. Santee—The reports from this region are unfavorable, but less so than in the preceding. Cooper River—The prospect encouraging, and a fair crop will probably be made on the land planted. Pon Pon—In this locality the crops are doing well on the lower places, and the accounts generally favorable. Ashepoo—Here the plant has suffered severely from the rains, and has run too much to weed to advantage. Georgia—(Altamaha and Ogeechee)—On the limited area of land planted the general prospect is good. Cape Fear, N. C.—But a small extent of land has been planted, and the crop has suffered seriously from the rains."

The income of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad for the years ending June 30, 1866 and 1867, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, has been as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$187,655 10	$158,911 41
From freight	193,271 60	208,638 38
From mails	5,468 70	6,562 44
From express	17,539 69	12,739 77
From U. S. Government	11,183 38	4,624 81
From miscellaneous	292 00	
Total	$415,410 67	$391,476 81
And the expenses were:		
Conducting transportation	$46,680 15	$62,202 14
Motive power	64,387 58	72,923 46
Maintenance of way	68,214 90	72,676 55
Maintenance of cars	6,463 72	11,574 15
Total ordinary expenditure	$185,746 35	$219,376 30
Leaving	$229,664 32	$172,100 51
From which deduct extraordinary expenses in 1866-67, viz.:		
Rebuilding cars	$20,000 00	
Two new engines	32,476 54	
One express car	1,500 23	
Repairs of engines	15,000 00	
Cross ties	5,000 00	
Rent of cars	2,296 23	
Government taxes	7,465 72	
Donation	600 00	
Map and profile of road	1,088 90	
Old claims	17,793 40	
	103,220 12	
Leaving balance of earnings unappropriated	$68,880 39	

In 1866 the extraordinary expenses were $175,-016 04, leaving the balance of earnings unappropriated at the close of that year $54,649 28.

The percentage of ordinary expenses to gross receipts in 1867 was about 56 against 45 for the previous year. This is the result of competition and low rates, as will be seen by the following comparison: In 1866 the average receipt per passenger was $4 28¾; in 1867 $3 36¾; and per ton of freight, $7 97 against $4 48. The number of passengers for the year ending June 30, 1866, was 43,703, and the number of tons of freight 24,250. In 1867, the number of passengers was 47,-253; and the number of tons of freight 46,589. It thus appears that while the gross receipts have fallen off $23,933 86, the tonnage has increased 22,319 tons; and the passengers carried have been 3,550 more than last year.

The assets and liabilities of the company, July 1, 1867, were as follows:

ASSETS.

Road outfit and real estate	$1,200,078 76
Bills receivable	22,779 20
Supply fund	2,500 00
John D. Gray & Co.'s note	5,000 00
Due by agents and companies	103,026 52
Cash	13,348 11
Total	$1,346,632 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,282,200 00
Bonds of the company	35,500 00
Dividends unpaid	16,569 11
Due to agents and companies	40,005 89
Profit and loss	22,357 59
Total	$1,346,632 59

The equipment of the road consists of 18 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage, 1 express, 2 cab, 1 shanty, 45 box, 12 stock and 21 platform cars.

TREASURER'S BALANCE SHEET.

Road outfit and real estate	$1,200,078 76
Bills receivable	22,779 20
Interest account	2,355 00
Supply fund	2,500 00
Dividend July, 1866	46,286 00
John D. Gray & Co.'s note	5,000 00
Due by agents and companies	103,026 52
Cash	13,348 11
Total	$1,346,632 59

Capital stock $1,282,200 00
Bonds of the company 35,500 00
Dividends unpaid 16,569 11
Due to agents and companies 40,005 89
Profit and loss 22,357 59
Total $1,346,632 59

The Toledo *Blade* of the 24th inst. says:

"Some time since we published a statement of the exports at Toledo of black walnut lumber for the three months succeeding the opening of navigation. The movement of this article since the 10th of July has been quite as active as previously, the shipments since that date to the 21st, having been nearly as large. As we then remarked, an exhibit of the receipts and shipments of black walnut lumber shows that the business in this article at Toledo exceeds that of any port of entry on the globe. The figures which we have collected do not sustain the opinion entertained after the large movement last year, that the black walnut was becoming exhausted, yet the immense shipments this season may well create the apprehension that the noble forests of this timber will soon disappear, and the traffic come to an end. However this may be, we refer the reader to the following table, showing the number of cargoes shipped since the opening of navigation, and their destination:

	Cargoes.		Cargoes.
To Buffalo	139½	To Toronto	1
To Ogdensburgh	28	To Kingston	1
To Oswego	7	To Dunkirk	1
To Sarnia & Sanilac	5		
To Quebec	1	Total	183½

For twenty weeks from April 20 to Sept. 21, we have an average of over nine cargoes per week. We now direct attention to the quantity moved within the period specified above, giving that for each week:

	Feet.
Week ending April 20	260,000
Week ending April 27	425,000
Week ending May 4	444 500
Week ending May 11	939,000
Week ending May 18	1,528,000
Week ending May 25	1,716,750
Week ending June 1	882,500
Week ending June 8	1,468,000
Week ending June 15	1,182,750
Week ending June 22	1,316,750
Week ending July 1	1,144,500
Week ending July 8	1,187,000
Week ending July 15	2,542,250
Week ending July 20	2,991,000
Week ending July 27	1,290,750
Week ending Aug. 3	1,749,250
Week ending Aug. 10	1,359,250
Weeks ending Aug. 17 and 24	2,466,250
Week ending Aug. 31	1,146,000
Week ending Sept. 7	1,413,250
Week ending Sept. 14	1,214,750
Week ending Sept. 21	1,508,000
Total feet	29,805,500

These figures exhibit an increase on the shipments of 1866—same time—of about 1,000,000 feet, and are in excess of those for the entire year of 1865 about 14,000,000 feet. If the rail is usually favorable for navigation, the exportation of this article this season will not fall much if any below forty million feet!

The Charleston *Mercury* says:

"We have seen samples of two cargoes of new Cooper River Rice, one from the plantation of Mr. S. A. LYNES, and the other from the plantation of Mr. J. J. ANDERSON, and both consigned to Messrs. W. C. BEE & Co. Both lots of Rice have been pounded out at Bennett's Mill, and the samples show them to be about the same quality, both clean, good rice. The clean rice is now for sale by Messrs. W. C. BEE & Co. The cargo of new Carolina Rice received here on Sunday, consigned to WM. GRAHAM, Esq., was cleaned at West Point Mill, and samples placed on the market yesterday; the quality being prime and excellently milled. A part of the lot was sold at 12c. ¾ lb.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,862,594. The following is the summary for the week:

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
	CONSUMPTION DIRECT		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
Man. of Wool	1,638	$604,437	233	$172,262	1,320	$330,573
Man. of Cotton	597	185,720	124	53,974	279	91,908
Man. of Silk	646	451,421	84	66,998	180	166,393
Man. of Flax	723	170,049	130	34,857	295	107,220
Miscellaneous	315	110,680	73	2,657	2,702	42,915
Total	3,919	$1,524,306	652	$328,348	4,855	$944,031
		328,328				1,534,36
Total entered	$1,862,694		Total marketed		$2,478,347	

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SEPT. 28.

Before Judges Leonard, Sutherland and Ingraham.

THE BUTCHERS AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Lemuel Valentine vs. *The Board of Health.*—This case, which is an application for an injunction against the Board of Health to restrain them from carrying out their ordinance prohibiting slaughter-houses below Forty-second-street, came on for argument this morning, but after some discussion the Court declined to hear it until the decision of the case of Schuster vs. The Board of Health, which was argued in July last and involves substantially the same question, i. e., legal power of the Board of Health to pass ordinances of the kind in question.

The Court stated that the decision in the Schuster case would probably be decided within a month.

CORRECTION OF ASSESSMENT.

In the Matter of the Application of Avery Plumer for Mandamus.—This was a motion for mandamus to compel the Supervisors to correct the assessment and remit the tax of $450 against Plumer & Co. on the ground that the house consists of four partners, two of whom reside in Brooklyn and two in Massachusetts, and that they can only be taxed in the state where they reside. The motion was refused on the ground of deficiency in the complaint.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SEPT. 28.

By Justices Leonard, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The following decisions were rendered this morning:

John M. Scott, receiver, vs. Alfred H. Dunscombe, impleaded, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs. (Opinion by Justice Sutherland.) Limberger vs. Westcott et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. (Opinion by Clerke, J.)

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week:

Patrick S. Brady, Kitty A. Price, George Sidney, L. Carpenter, Anna E. Dewitt, John Baldwin, Thomas H. Taylor, Charles Anthon. Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: John J. Crocheron, Isaac A. Storm, Patrick Curran, Joanna Donovan, Peter McSorley, Wm. W. Reed, Bridget Rogers, Josiah O. Sicarns, Elymus Beeve, Patrick Bohan, Bupach Greenbaum, Mary Jones, Bernhard Klotz, Elizabeth Maibeth, John Martin, Franz Schreibvogel, Francis Berger, Michael Havey, James Mullen or Mellen, Elisa B. Bumrill, Elizabeth Ross, John H. Duyckinck, Philip N. Griffin, Isabella Jamison, Mary Kennerdy, John Larkin, George Morgemoth, Anna Von Drele, Jeremiah Grim, Catharine Loughlin, Thomas J. Baker, Edward Hagan, Louisa Loscoff, William C. Rue, James Byrne, Julia Schlehardt, Joanna Kelly, Wm. Stones, Joshua Cakebread, hylvester B. Tuthill, Isaac Nevins, John B. Roper. The following letters of guardianship have been granted: Dennis Hogan, guardian Mary Curran; James Woods, guardian Edward Myers; Horace F. Clark, guardian Harry Norton; Julia A. Duyckinck, guardian Julia F., Estelle, Marie L., Kitty F. and Anna E. Duyckinck; Charles W. Post, guardian John W. Potter; E. J. Williams, guardian Margaret A. and Jennie Etta Nevins; Bernard Byrne, guardian Anna J. and Catharine Byrne.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

The calendar at Court of Special Sessions yesterday was unusually short, and the bulk of the charges of even less than accustomed gravity. There were but 38 cases in all, and it is very rarely indeed that the number is beneath the forties. Of these charges 19 were for assault and battery; of petit larceny, 15; of keeping disorderly houses, 3; of squatting, 1. As usual, when the greatest number of charges are of assault and battery, the session was a brief one, the complainants failing to prosecute in four-fifths of the cases.

A BOGUS CHECK MAKER.

Henry G. Stancliffe was charged by Daniel Casey, the owner of a liquor-store, with defrauding him out of $25 in the following fashion: Stancliffe called in the morning on Casey, to whom he owed $6 for drinks, and promised to pay his bill on his return in the afternoon. He called on his return, and then drew a check for $25 on the Citizen's National Bank, and purporting to be drawn by Lockwood & Jackson. Casey thought that all was right with the document, and received it in payment of the six dollars due him, returning to Stancliffe the change he believed coming to him, $19. On going to the bank he was informed there by the Teller that the check was bogus, there was no account on the books with Lockwood & Jackson, nor did he know anything of them. Casey then caused the arrest of Stancliffe, who was duly committed. Strange to say, although the offence was one which the statute clearly defines as forgery, the charge made was the minor offence—obtaining money by trick and device. There was no effort made to set up a theory of defence to clear the prisoner from the check, and his counsel seeming to be satisfied with saying that his client was only guilty of a breach of trust. Justice KELLY, on finding him guilty, allowed him to go, suspending sentence.

DISORDERLY HOUSEKEEPING.

Abraham Carpenter and his wife Elizabeth, residing at No. 100 Canal-street, were charged by Annie Long with keeping a disorderly house, a nuisance to the neighbors, of whom she was one. The place was a resort of prostitutes and vagabonds. Officers testified that the place was as bad as represented by the complainant, and that it was filthy in the extreme. The man was sent to the Penitentiary for one month; the woman was permitted to go.

RAISING THE WIND.

Rudolph Hecht was charged by Charles Haaft, of No. 13 Prince-street, a dealer in fancy goods, with stealing a fan from his show-case. This case was somewhat complicated. Some time since Haaft [illegible] Hecht (the prisoner) was employed to [illegible] Haaft [illegible] sell, or [illegible] Hecht [illegible] $5,000. Hecht (the prisoner) was employed to sell it on commission. He was to receive $200 if successful. On a certain evening shortly after, he came to Haaft, accompanied by a person who ostensibly purchased the house. In the talk that the transaction was a fair one, he paid $50 to Hecht that evening. On the next day Hecht came again to Haaft's store, and wanted a few things for his wife, but Haaft could not see it in that way, refusing to make further advances until he had secured his customer for the house. Hecht, who had been looking at a fan which he wished to have among the other few things, put it in his pocket and ran off with it, but was since arrested. The house-purchaser never came back, of course. Haaft lost his $50 and his fan, and Hecht was sent to the Penitentiary for two months as a reward for this new method of raising the wind with a fan.

FOURTH DISTRICT JUSTICE'S COURT.

Before Justice Gale.

LIQUOR SOLD IN THE FIELD—THE EXCISE LAW SET UP AS A DEFENCE.

Julius Lehmann vs. *Charles Haas.*—The plaintiff was a Sutler, and the defendant a Lieutenant in a New-York regiment during the rebellion, and attached to a military post in Alabama, commanded by Gen. KRZYANOWSKI. The plaintiff alleges that at various times he sold and delivered to the defendant merchandise consisting of cigars, tobacco, Bourbon whisky and lager-beer, besides other articles. The defendant admitted the amount of the bill, but testified that all the merchandise he received from plaintiff consisted of liquors only, and his counsel contended that under the provisions of the present Excise Law no action for liquors sold would lie, and therefore claimed judgment in favor of defendant. The plaintiff's counsel in reply argued that the Excise Law did not apply to this case, because the liquors were sold and delivered in Alabama, where the cause of action arose, and the plaintiff being a regularly appointed Sutler, was, by the military law, which was then the only law in Alabama, authorized to sell liquors on credit.

The Justice was of the same opinion, and rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and in rendering judgment added that liquor had been found almost as necessary as gunpowder in suppressing the rebellion.

Peter Cook for plaintiff, Tuttle & Levy for defendant.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A NEW DODGE.

JACOB ELKIN, of No. 182 Elizabeth-street, was accosted on Friday in the Bowery by ANN H. SMITH, who informed him that she had news from his daughter in the country. He invited her to his house, and, in obedience to her request for some ale, he ran round to a neighboring grocery. During his absence the woman disappeared from the premises with a gold watch, two silver watches and a quantity of other property, valued at $370. Subsequent search for the thief resulted in her being discovered in one of the houses bordering on the Five Points. She attempted to escape from the Police through a rear door, over a high fence, through Worth-street across Broadway, but she was finally arrested in the house No. 46 Thomas-street. When arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, ANN denied her guilt, despite the fact that a portion of the stolen property was found in her possession. She made the curious defence that it was not wrong to steal from ELKIN, as he was dishonest himself. She was committed for trial in default of bail. ELKIN confessed on cross-examination that his wife is now under arrest on a charge of shoplifting, the case having been reported a few days ago.

ARSON CASE.

The magistrate rendered a decision yesterday in the case of MORRIS FRANKLYN, accused of setting fire to his own apartment, at No. 108 Mott-street, on the night of the 12th inst. After a careful survey of the evidence, as presented by Fire-Marshal BAKER, the magistrate decided to hold FRANKLYN for trial, without bail.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTER.

Officer DAVIS, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested MARY GALLAGHER, a native of Ireland, and 30 years of age, on a charge of shoplifting. It appears that she entered the store of CHAS. E. YOUNG, of No. 8 Bowery, and was detected in the act of stealing four pairs of pantaloons, valued at $32, the articles being in her possession when she was taken into custody. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

THE NOBLE CASE.

The examination in this case was carried forward another day's session yesterday, when the cross-examination of Mr. HILL was concluded. The counsel for the defence announced that he anticipated being able to close his case at the next hearing, as the line of defence was narrowed down to one or two points. In consequence or prior engagements on other cases, the magistrate adjourned the case until Thursday next.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

By virtue of a warrant issued on the 26th inst., Officer BYRNE yesterday arrested ROBERT YOUNG, a merchant living at No. 86 Eleventh-street, and LEWIS LEVISON, also a merchant living at No. 14 Third-avenue, charged by WILLIAM SALOMON with perjury. The affidavit of SALOMON states that on the 8th of July last an action was commenced in the Supreme Court against SALOMON and others, by OSCAR CHITTENDEN, and that on the 2d of July, with a view to the commencement of the suit and a procurement of an order of arrest against SALOMON, LEWIS LEVISON made an affidavit declaring among other things, that SALOMON had frequently directed and requested JOHN B. TERRY, one of his co-defendants, to open accounts with particular mercantile houses named, with the design and intent of cheating and defrauding them of the amounts so purchased.

The complaint against YOUNG is that he swore falsely in stating that he had frequently seen SALOMON in close and earnest conversation with the members of the firm of JOHN

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO...H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON...C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO...H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON...C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS...$120
SECOND-CLASS...70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 M., to be followed by the steamers Atalanta, Bellona, &c.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT...BOCANDE...SATURDAY, Oct. 5
PEREIRE...DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE...LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Nov. 16
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON...SATURDAY, Oct. 5
ERIN, HALL...SATURDAY, Oct. 12
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK...WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
ETNA...WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp:
ETNA...Sept. 28
CITY OF CORK...Oct. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM ANTWERP.
First cabin...$100	First cabin...$80
Steerage...40	Steerage...40
Payable in currency.	Payable in gold.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO...WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA...WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
MANHATTAN...WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA,
Capt. E. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from THURSDAY, 26th, A. M., until MONDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Oct. 3.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Oct. 17.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau...$45
Passage money to Havana...50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The elegant first-class iron steamship
GEORGIA,
JOHN DEAKEN, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. W. TURNER, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3,
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 10,
from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship CORTEZ will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Oct. 12.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GRAN, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold, and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GREEN, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,
WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
First class passenger fares from New-York:

To Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 31	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Wednes., Sept. 18, 6½ A. M.
Wednes., Sept. 18, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.	Wednes., Sept. 25, 12 M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Sept. 30, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 1, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 3, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 4, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 5, 12 M.	Friday, Oct. 4, 11:30 A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 29, at 7½, 34th-st. at 7¾, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves New-burgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6½ P. M.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 8:45, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.
OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY, No 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 19, 1867.
The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats, (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867,) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.
The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.
During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.
The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.
Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.
No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.
Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.
Proposals will be received till 12 M. on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 29th day of October, 1867: the boat must be completed ready for sea and for work and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st of March, 1868; and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.
Payments will be made as follows: forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent. on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on the final acceptance at the point of delivery.
Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.
A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.
The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.
Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.
M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Major of Engineers,
In charge improvement mouth of Mississippi River.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, Sept. 25, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Oct. 15, 1867, for furnishing, fitting and delivering complete, the stylobate finish and counter of the new banking-room in the north wing of the Treasury Building. The same is intended to be of polished granite or polished marble; if of the latter material, the base should be of dark (if not black) color, and the upper members of variegated marble but of harmonious tints.
The bidder must state the kind of materials he proposes to furnish and submit small polished samples of the same.
Drawings of the work to be furnished may be obtained at this office.
The whole work must be done in the best and most perfect manner, and the material be of the soundest texture and choice and even tints, all to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Supervising Architect.
It must be furnished and delivered complete, ready for placement on or before the 1st day of March, 1868.
Payments will be made on estimates prepared by authorized officers of the Department, of which 20 per centum will be retained until completion of the work.
The Department reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids should it be deemed for the interests of the Government so to do.
Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Stylobate Finish and Counter for Banking-room," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the County Treasurer's Office, No. 6 County Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, 1867, at which time and place they will be opened, for furnishing for the balance of the present fiscal year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, 2,978 barrels wheat flour; 18,000 pounds coffee, mustard, pepper and starch; 65,000 pounds rice, lard, castile soap, codfish, mackerel, pork, &c.
Printed forms of proposal, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, and at the corner of Union-av. and Meserole-st., E. D.
No other forms of proposal will be accepted.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, JOSEPH ALTENBRAND, Supply Committee.
ALMSHOUSE, Sept. 25, 1867.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CORBETT & SCHARCH,
Nos. 122, 124 and 126 West 25th-st.,
Offer for sale an assortment of carriages of their own superior workmanship.
We claim for our carriages that there can be none better, either in material or workmanship or design.

FOR SALE, FOR WANT OF USE—A stylish, dapple gray horse and a bay Hambletonian colt, both 15½ hands high, the former eight years old, the latter four years last April; both kind in single and double harness; warranted sound; can trot in 2:50; also one top wagon and single harness. To be seen at Finley's half-mile track, 72d-st. and Bloomingdale-road.

FOR SALE—A FINE, WELL-TRAINED HE goat with harness complete. Address H., Box No. 4,903 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

BERNARD-FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open Monday, Sept. 23.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point, Naval Academy and Mining School. Primary department for young boys.
PROF. A. BERNARD, SANDERSON SMITH, Mining Engineer, } Directors.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach Book-keeping and Arithmetic practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms day or evening.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.
Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Oliver Harriman,	Cyrus A. Smith,
J. Auchincloss,	Enoch Ketcham,	G. M. Speir,
A. M. Allerton,	Calvin E. Knox,	James Stokes,
John S. Boyd,	L. Lockwood,	Chas. N. Talbot,
J. H. Burton,	Jas. L. Phipps,	Geo. P. Trigg,
L. E. Cannon,	Wm. Morrison,	A. S. Underhill,
N. W. Chater,	Dan. L. Schanck	H. O. Van Vorst,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Robert Schell,	Ralph Wells,
Kenny Couillard,	Henry Shaw,	John C. Work,
Henry Day,	John Sherwood,	Thos. S. Young.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, very select, delightfully situated, and affording unusual advantages for a solid and elegant education.
Expense for full board and the regular course of study, $360 per annum.
REFERENCES: Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Mr. William H. Appleton, Mr. James Winslow, and Mr. Samuel Hawk, St. Nicholas Hotel. For prospectus, address REV. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1867, at No. 13 Livingston-place, (Stuyvesant-square.)
References permitted to Profs. L. Agassiz, A. Guyot and D. Cherbuliez; Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., &c. Full information and circulars can be obtained at the above address, and at Mr. Christern's foreign book-store, No. 863 Broadway.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for admission, Oct. 3, 10 A. M.
For catalogues and information apply to Dean of Faculty. HENRY DRISLER, LL.D., Acting President.
49th-st., corner 4th-av., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
The Academic year will begin MONDAY, Oct. 7. The students are requested to be present for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M.
Examinations of candidates for admission will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 4 and 5, beginning each day at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY DRISLER, LL. D., Acting President.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY.
IN WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
Classical, Commercial, Primary, French.
Fits for College, Business, West Point.

FRIEND'S SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.
This institution will reopen on the 9th inst. For admission or circular apply at the school.
H. FOULKE, Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK'S LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 156 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Reopened her seminary for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., on the 23d of September.

CORSWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1,329 BROADWAY, corner of 37th-st.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE—IRVINGTON ON the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and classical family boarding-school for boys, will reopen on the 17th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. All learn it and speak it. For circulars address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N.Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Pupils admitted at any time.
JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ALL BRANCHES OF A BUSINESS EDUCATION, at URICK & NICKERSON'S SCHOOL, No. 96 6th-av., systematically and thoroughly taught, day and evening. Regular day classes. Particular attention given to arithmetic, penmanship and drawing.

HOME AND FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys on Staten Island.—Vacancies for three boys under 12 to complete a class of eight, which includes two sons of the family. Address EDUCATION, No. 10 Broadway, hardware-store.

A CELEBRATED PROFESSOR AT NO. 32 East 14th-st. gives private lessons at residence in French, English, Spanish and Italian; also on the piano and violin. N. B.—The Professor can be seen every day between 1 and 4 P. M.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERAture by Prof. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, (teachers' class,) No. 27 Bond-st.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH, BEFORE 9 o'clock, or after 3 o'clock, by a teacher of the Charlier French Institute. Address Prof. BEAUGEZ, No. 48 East 24th-st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—REV. J. H. TYNG will be happy to give private lessons to young ladies or gentlemen, singly or in classes. Address or apply at Room No. 7, No. 907 Broadway.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI, ASSISTED BY MME. GRIEUMARD, will reopen her English and French school for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN English, French and Classical School for Boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass.; a family school for 20 boys. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MISS OLSSEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 270 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,163 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 898 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 38th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 33 East 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn. Number limited. Now in session.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. For circular or admission address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.
Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.
For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies, at No. 448 West 22d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 267 and 271 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.
A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.
H. GEROKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Idlewild, Moodna Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y. Terms, $450 per annum.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 49th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 15; meanwhile address Box No. 315 New-York Post-office.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 38th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18 at No. 102 Remsen-st. Misses HARRISON & RANNEY, Principals of the Day Department; Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Lefferts Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 14, for classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, to meet MONDAY and THURSDAY, P. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

CIRCULARS OF SEVERAL GOOD Schools, for free use of parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S bookstore, No. 430 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also a complete Register of Teachers who seek positions.

MISS SARAH A. YOUNG, NO. 1,214 BROADway, will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 16, for children of both sexes. There is a spacious gymnasium where the children are exercised daily.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 252 Clinton-st., Boarding and Day School, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 116 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for college.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

MISS F. S. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 76 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23 at No. 106 East 38th-st., near Park-av.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS ABBOTT'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 15 East 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 16, Lexington-av., S. E. corner 37th-st.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 224 East 16th-st., Sept. 16.

TEACHERS.

A LATE MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY of Oxford, previously a graduate of Harvard College, will receive private pupils and prepare them for the American or English Universities. Address OXFORD, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT THE PAST six years in a family, desires a reengagement to give instruction in English, music and French; references exchanged. Address TEACHER, Box. No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A GRADUATE.—AN EXPERIENCED CLASsical French and English teacher desires an engagement; unexceptionable references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANKRUPT NOTICE—THIS IS TO GIVE notice that on the 23d day of September, A.D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT ARNOLD, of Hawley, in the County of Wayne and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Allen House, Honesdale, Penn., before W. E. DOSTER, Register, Esq., on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,
Per JAMES J. COPE, Deputy.
EASTON, Sept. 24, 1867.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Park, Sept. 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the assessment-rolls or tax-books on real and personal estate for the year 1867 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 154 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK...Director
ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 30,
NORMA.
MME. PAREPA ROSA,
(In her great role of Norma.)
MME. NATALI TESTA.
S. PANCANI. P. MEDINI.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 1,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
and a
BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
SENORA ANGELA PERALTA.
TESTA, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
GIORGIO RONCONI.
Mlle. MARIE SAND and C. MARVIG.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 8.
IL TROVATORE.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
DEVIL'S AUCTION,
FIRST NIGHT—TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1867.

NOW OPEN!
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
GRAND EXHIBITION
of National Industrial Products.
Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 30,
WE WILL OFFER
AT RETAIL,
a full assortment of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, suitable for FALL AND WINTER WEAR, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
PARIS CLOAKS, SACQUES and MANTLES of the newest designs. Also, those manufactured by us expressly for our retail sales. WOOLEN and FANCY CLOAKINGS, VELVETS, CASSIMERES, TRIMMINGS, LAP ROBES, &c., in great variety.
CASHMERE, PAISLEY, and all the well-known makes, beside NOVELTIES just landed from steamers.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILK AND DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
BLACK AND COLORED, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS, including every novelty of the season.
Also,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
MERINOES, ALPACAS AND EMPRESS CTOTHS,
in all the fashionable shades.
WINCEYS, WOOL PLAIDS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.
STAIR CARPETINGS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, RODS, FIXTURES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' DEPARTMENT.
BREAKFAST ROBES, and ROBES DE CHAMBRE, UNDERCLOTHING, WEDDING OUTFITS. Children's SUITS, HATS and CAPS, ready made or made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
MATTRESSES, QUILTS, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, REPS, DAMASKS, BROCATELLES, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, CORDS AND TASSELS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LARGE ADDITIONS
Will be made on MONDAY, Sept. 30,
to our
POPULAR STOCKS
of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
consisting of
10-4 LINEN SHEETING, $1 15 per yard.
11-4 LINEN SHEETING, $1 25 per yard.
8-4 LINEN DAMASK, $1 per yard.
FRINGED HUCK TOWELS, $3 per dozen.
EXTRA HEAVY AND LARGE TOWELS, $4 and $5 50 per dozen.
5-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, $2 25 per dozen.
and
A COMPLETE STOCK OF PILLOW AND SHIRTING LINENS, WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have just received
A LARGE LINE
of
CHOICE NOVELTIES
in
UPHOLSTERING GOODS,
Consisting of
TAPESTRIES, MOQUETTES, DAMASK SATINS AND SATIN DAMASKS,
in
MANY NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS.
STRIPED AND FIGURED REPS AND TERRYS,
AND AN
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, AND VESTIBULE LACES
IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 30,
AN ELEGANT STOCK
of
PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE
CLOAKS
and
WALKING DRESSES
in
NEW AND MOST FASHIONABLE DESIGNS.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

THE CONTEST WAXES HOTTER.
Lay on Macduff, and cursed be he who first cries HOLD, ENOUGH!
We shall give our customers this week another large lot of YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS.
SPLENDID QUALITY, and warranted nearly as fine as WAMSUTTAS, for 12½c. a yard.
Also, 20,000 yards of UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, fine and wide, for the same price.
WE BUY THESE MUSLINS FOR CASH, IN LARGE QUANTITIES,
and the same goods WE sell for 1s. are sold all over the City for 18c. and 20c.
FROM THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH.
"We have spoken of the elegant assortment of goods in a Broadway store, yet there are bargains and attractions in another direction, and we wish to call particular attention to the well-known establishment of FOSTER BROTHERS.
This firm have on hand a large stock of goods of every description, which they are selling at auction rates. We noticed a bleached muslin, a yard wide, for one shilling a yard. These gentlemen must be adepts in buying or they never could sell goods at such prices. Evidently low prices rule at BOTH OF THEIR STORES."
We shall also sell 15,000 yards of genuine MERRIMACK PRINTS for 1s. a yard.
Big lots other prints 8c., 9c. and 10c.
AUCTION LOTS BLANKETS, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3.
ONE LOT $4 50 a pair, worth $7.
IMMENSE LOT AUCTION ALPACAS.
DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES, MERINOS.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., at any price you wish.
AUCTION FLANNELS, 25c.; former price 37½c.
AUCTION CRASH, 6c. and 8c.
GOOD GINGHAMS, 12½c.
TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, &c., very cheap, from the late sales.
Don't forget those splendid Muslins at 12½c. a yard, nor our genuine Merrimack Prints for one shilling.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

LOW EXPENSES, SMALL PROFITS AND BIG SALES!
Our goods don't get stale on the shelves, because we buy cheap
AND SELL CHEAP!
New Dress Goods from auction, 22, 25, 30, 35, 37½ cts. per yard.
Balmoral Skirts, $1 25 and up.
BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS, all wool, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50.
All wool Flannels, 25 cts.
Good Muslins, 9, 10, 12½ cts.
Good Calicos, 12½ cts.
Best Delaines, 25 cts.
Good Alpacas, 31 cts. and up.
The best dollar Merinos in New-York.
Cloaks and Shawls in great variety.
MUCH BELOW THE FIRST COST,
and a great many more bargains, at
ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av., Between 21st and 22d sts.

OPENING.
FINE MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS, &c.
FRAMES OF THE NEWEST SHAPES,
all in superior qualities, and at moderate prices.
We will open on THURSDAY, the 3d of October, a choice selection of bonnets and round hats which ladies are invited to examine.
REID & BROTHER, No. 387 Bowery, east side, near 4th-st., two blocks from Broadway.

THE ELYSIAN BED.
J. B. FISHLEY, late with PATON & CO., No. 56 East 13th-st.

R. U. TINSON & CO., NO. 501 BROADWAY, are now offering their entire stock of fine carpetings at greatly reduced prices, to close the estate of the late R. U. Tinson.

NEWSPAPERS.

"THE IRISH CITIZEN:"
New weekly newspaper. Proprietor and editor, JOHN MITCHEL. First number to appear on Saturday, the 19th of October, 1867. Terms, by the year, $3; for half year, $1 50; for four months, $1. Clubs of ten in the usual proportion. Advertisements to be forwarded immediately, so as to be duly classified. Address, JOHN MITCHEL, Office of the *Irish Citizen*, No. 31 Barclay-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
A GREAT EVENT.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8.
Production of the new Drama in four acts, written by M. Levick, Esq., founded on the great sensation story, entitled
PALE JANET;
OR,
THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.
with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c., and abounding in NOVEL AND STARTLING EFFECTS.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS.
A WONDER! A WONDER!
A LIVING GORILLA,
THE ONLY ONE EVER CAPTURED ALIVE.
This remarkable animal is 2½ years old, 3 feet 2 inches high, and weighs over 200 pounds. Possessed of extraordinary strength, the capture of any of his species was ever deemed impossible by human power. This specimen was finally secured and brought to this country at an expense of
OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.
An extensive collection of beautiful
LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT.
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS.
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
will be presented Craven's new comedy, entitled
MEG'S DIVERSION.
Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, B. T. Ringgold, A. W. Young, J. B. Polk, J. W. Leonard, and Miss Clara Jennings, Mrs. W. Winter and Miss Annie Ward.
During the evening the orchestra will perform a variety of new music, arranged by Mr. Thomas Baker.
To conclude with F. C. Burnand's last and greatest burlesque, entitled
THE LATEST EDITION OF
BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.
Characters by Miss Kate Ranoe, (from the principal London theatres,) Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Mary Scott, Messrs. Mark Smith, A. W. Young, George Holland, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, J. W. Leonard, &c.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
GEMS OF THIS OPERA AND LIBRETTOS, FOR SALE AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.
OPERA NIGHTS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE
and Museum,
corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Manager and Director...Mr. John De Pol
TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1867.
First representation of the grand Spectacular Féerie, entitled the
DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH,
by Arthur Cuyas Armengol.
Mr. de Pol has secured the services of
Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACHI,
the now reigning star of the Terpsichorean Art in Europe, whose arrival is daily expected. In addition to whom the following premier danseuses will have the honor of making their first appearance on the opening night:
ELISA BLASINA, of the Milan theatres.
AUGUSTA SOHLKE, of the Berlin and Hamburg theatres.
ERMESILDA DIANI, of Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
EUGENIE LUPO, of the Turin Theatre.
AURELIA RICCI, of the Brusselles Theatre.
CATRINA CORRADINE, from the Paris theatres, and
Mons. GIOVANNI LUPO, first dancer of the Bordeaux Theatre, and a numerous and talented corps of coryphees, figurantes, &c., &c., under the direction of the world-renowned maitre de ballet
Mons. DOMENICO RONZANI.
and a full and efficient dramatic company.
Box office now open. Seats secured three days in advance.

DEVIL'S AUCTION.
SECURED SEATS AT
Nos. 652 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...DIRECTOR.
THIS FAVORITE RESORT
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY, OCT. 7.
MONDAY, OCT. 7.
MONDAY, OCT. 7.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
THE GREAT GERMAN TRAGEDIENNE,
will make her appearance at the above Theatre with an entirely new troupe of the most excellent artists from Germany, especially engaged for her, under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
Particulars in future advertisements.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM."
A grand and entirely new moral entertainment, as beautiful, fascinating and impressive as the most successful drama ever offered. Splendid tableaux, grand transformation finale. Music by Philip Phillips, Thora Biorn and others. Every evening at 7¾ o'clock. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2¼ o'clock P. M. Admission, 50 cents and $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.

THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE
NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 63 MADISON-AV.
Messrs. PATTISON, HOFFMAN, BASSFORD and HEYDTMAN are engaged as Professors, in addition to those of last year. Circulars ready.
E. G. LOCKE, Manager.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

THE TURF.

PATERSON RACES.
The Fifth Fall Meeting of the Passaic County Agricultural Society commences
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 1.
FIRST DAY'S RACING.
1. Trial Steeple Chase, for horses that never won a steeple chase or hurdle race; twice around the regular steeple chase course. 2. The Underwood Gift Mile Heats. 3. The St. Leger for three-year olds, two miles and a quarter, 24 entries. 4. Selling Race, all ages, mile and a quarter.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.
1. Steeple Chase, for all horses, about three miles. 2. Jersey Trial Stakes for two-year olds; 25 entries, one mile and an eighth. 3. Premium $200, all ages, mile dash. 4. Premium $400 for all ages, two-mile heats.
THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
1. Hurdle Race, two miles, eight hurdles. 2. Sequel Stakes, two miles, for three-year olds only, six subs. 3. Nursery Stakes for two-year olds, one mile, five subs. 4. Premium $500, mile heats, with allowance for beaten horses.
The Erie Railroad run special trains direct to the Course each day at 8¾ A. M., 10 A. M., 11¾ A. M., returning when the races are over.
No gambling allowed, no liquors sold and no intoxicated persons admitted to the grounds.
R. B. CHISWELL, Secretary.

A PURSE OF $1,000; MILE HEATS, 3 in 5, in harness, to come off on Fashion Track MONDAY, Sept. 30, closed with the following stars:
Fashion Course, Trotting, MONDAY, Sept. 30, at 2½ P. M.—Purse of $1,000; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.
John Crook's br. s. George Wilkes.
Dan Pfifer's b. m. Lady Thorn.
B. Doble's b. m. Lucy.
A. Patterson's b. g. Mountain Boy (agr. Bingham.)
James McMann's br. g. Bruno.
The above is the most extraordinary field of horses that has ever appeared, and as all five are likely to start, a race of the most intense interest may be looked for. Boats from James-slip every half hour, from 34th-st. every five minutes, and trains from Hunter's Point at 12¼ and 1¾. Police arrangements for the day.
JOHN SIMMONS, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT STATUES, MOSAIC TABLES.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment of Italian, Florentine and Badiglia marble statues, vases, groupes, pedestals, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ARTISTIC CARVED VASES, MOSAIC INLAID TABLES, PEDESTALS, BRONZE CLOCKS, BOHEMIAN WARE, &c., &c.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1 and 2, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the finest collection of Italian marble ever offered by them, comprising an entire invoice of new goods shipped to them direct by Messrs. G. B. Pandolfini & Co., from Florence. This collection forms one of the most beautiful varieties of artistic works of art ever offered in this City, and has been selected by Mr. Pandolfini, during his visit to Italy, with a special care to suit the tastes of the connoisseurs of this country. In the collection will be found some very fine pieces of Carrara marble statuary, vases of entirely new designs, alabaster groups, mosaic inlaid tables, marble pedestals, card receivers, &c., &c. They will be on exhibition on Monday, with descriptive catalogues.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., MONDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 30, at 4 o'clock: COINS, MEDALS, &c.—A private collection, comprising a variety of choice American pieces; proofs in gold and silver; pattern pieces, and a large number of coppers. Also an unusually fine collection of modern foreign coins in gold and silver, including a proof set of English coins, a variety of war and other medals in gold, silver and bronze, &c., &c. Catalogues are ready, and the articles will be exhibited on day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN order made by Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the stables of Robertson & Mott, at No. 119 West 29th-st., the following described property, to wit: One gray horse, one sorrel horse, one bay horse and one brown horse. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
WILLIAM DUNBAR, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, trustee, that he will, upon the 14th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said Montana Mill, with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.
G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.
Dated Sept. 27, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—MYRRHA.
MONDAY, Sept. 30, and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2,
First time in New-York,
MYRRHA,
the celebrated tragedy, in five acts, by Alfieri.
THE SHAKESPEARE OF ITALY.
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her renowned role of Myrrha.
The music in the fourth act of Myrrha was written by the celebrated composer Cimarosa, for the famous actress Pelandi, who shone at the beginning of this century. This music was forward presented by Pelandi to her worthy pupil, Carolina Internari, as a sacred artistic testimonial. In 1850 Internari, being in the company of Signora Ristori, to attest her admiration and friendly feeling, made a gift to the latter of the music of Cimarosa, which had always been associated with the triumphs of the two before-named actresses.
Extensive preparations are in progress for the production of Giacometti's celebrated work
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
which will be produced with great splendor, surpassing anything ever seen on the American stage.
SATURDAY—RISTORI MATINEE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.
MYRRHA NEXT TUESDAY.
TUESDAY, Oct. 1, will be produced
ALFIERI'S CELEBRATED TRAGEDY, MYRRHA.
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of MYRRHA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-NIGHT.
JAMES E. HAYES, Lessee. G. L. FOX, Stage Manager.
C. W. TAYLEURE, Business Manager.
FOURTH WEEK of the great engagement of Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
IMMENSE DEMAND FOR RESERVED SEATS.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.

EVERY NIGHT Begins at 8. Closes at 10¾ o'clock.	RIP VAN WINKLE RIP VAN WINKLE RIP VAN WINKLE RIP VAN WINKLE RIP VAN WINKLE	SATURDAY AFTERNOON Begins at 1½. Closes at 3:35 o'clock.

JEFFERSON...as...RIP VAN WINKLE.
THE GREAT ARTISTIC TRIUMPH OF OUR TIME.
RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE SATURDAY.
In splendid preparation, with costumes, &c., imported from Paris, SHAKESPEARE'S fairy and operatic spectacle—A MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
No. 728 Broadway,
POSITIVELY
LAST SIX NIGHTS
LAST SIX NIGHTS
LAST SIX NIGHTS
LAST SIX NIGHTS
LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF
Mr. Augustin Daly's greatly successful drama
UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

Witnessed by 100,000 people, and pronounced the most interesting, truthful and exciting picture of Life and Love at the present day. The wondrous Railroad Sensation, the universal topic of conversation, admitted by everybody to be the climax of all dramatic sensations. The great pier and river scene by starlight. Merry times and unique music by the "Lost Tribes." The Tombs Police Court, the most amusing trial scene ever realized; and acted for
50 TIMES.
FIFTY TIMES.
50 TIMES.
FIFTY TIMES.
50 TIMES,
with unabated success, but two prior engagements, already made to begin Oct. 5, make it compulsory with the management that the play be withdrawn, and therefore the
LAST NIGHTS AND LAST SATURDAY MATINEE are announced for the coming week.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—SHORTLY IN Brooklyn.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—WEDNESDAY NIGHT—Benefit of J. K. MORTIMER.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN...Lessee and Director
THE NOVELTY OF THE DAY
and the
HIT OF THE SEASON,
GRAND DUCHESS,
received with
IMMENSE APPLAUSE.
all the gems
APPLAUDED AND ENCORED,
the Songs, Music and Choruses
BRIGHT,
SPARKLING,
VIVACIOUS
AND DELIGHTFUL.
OFFENBACH'S MUSIC THE RAGE.
"LA SABRE DE MON PERE" and "DITES LUI,"
and all the choice *morceaux*
POPULAR AND CAPTIVATING.
THE PRESS UNANIMOUS
in pronouncing this Opera the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN.
It will be presented every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
by the
GREAT PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY,
including
MLLES. TOSTEE AND FELCOURT;
Messrs. GUFFROY, DUCHESNE, LEDUC and LAGRIFFOUL.
APPROPRIATE SCENES and BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES.
COMPLETE ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Doors open at 7½; Overture begins at 7:55 P. M.

BLASINA.
SOHLKE, DIANI,
(L.) LUPO.
First appearance in the
DEVIL'S AUCTION.

PROF. HENRY GEBHARD'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.
Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner 22d-st.
Gymnastic classes for ladies, gentlemen, misses and masters. Apply for circulars.

"LOOK IN" AT NO. 389 BROADWAY.
See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant, MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, always Open and Free.
Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with full written Charts of Character, daily. Ladies in attendance.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

A GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL in aid of the Virginia Masonic Building Association, at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1867. Tickets $1, 5 tickets $4 50, 10 tickets $8. Circulars will be sent free to all parts of the United States by applying to L. M. SAWYER, Central Office No. 57 Crosby-st., New-York.

LECTURES.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE of the New-York Infirmary will open a preparatory class this Fall. Students wishing to join will apply to Dr. BLACKWELL, No. 126 2d-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 20.

F. DODWORTH, DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 120 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.
Will commence Tuesday, Oct. 1. For days, &c., send or call for a circular. Private lessons given either single or in class. Mr. Dodworth will receive calls from 12 to 2 P. M.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announces that he resumes the management of the Academy in connection with Mme. DUBREUL. Wednesday and Saturday class commences Oct. 5, at 4 P. M.; Monday and Thursday, Oct. 14, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the Academy.

BLASKO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
and Institute of Physical Culture, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, commences TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Days of instruction, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen. Classes every day. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six lessons.

C. H. RIVER'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 23 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 10. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

HAINES BROTHERS
have opened a new and spacious
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM
at No. 45 East 14th-st., Union-square,
where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices.
N. B.—New pianos to rent.

PIANO-FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS offer a splendid assortment of second-hand pianos of their own make, for sale at a bargain for cash, as also a large number of Boston and New-York manufacturers' instruments.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO TAKE A few more pupils on the piano or in singing; being a brilliant performer, a good vocalist, and the daughter of a German professor of music, she will do full justice to all pupils who may choose to engage her. Call or address Messrs. JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 758 Broadway, or Mrs. CLOTILDE, No. 209 East 31st-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class (new) Pianos to rent at HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS, No. 45 East 14th-st., Union Square.
N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

M. SCHWARZ, FROM THE CONSERVAtoire of Vienna, is now ready to give lessons on the violin. For particulars inquire at his residence, No. 128 Forsyth-st.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of Piano, Singing and Harp. Address J. SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—15 SECOND-HAND PIANO-fortes of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 25, IN Grand, between Christie and Clinton sts., a blue covered BOOK. If returned to No. 46 Goerck-st., a suitable reward will be given.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Current Movements—Recent Changes—Inspections and Reviews—Miscellaneous Gossip.

We present our usual budget of military news for the information of our military readers.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending Sept. 21, 1867.

First Division.—M. T. McMahan, Inspector, with rank from June 10, 1867, *vice* Hamblin, promoted.

One Hundred and Eighth Regiment.—Lewis H. Jackson, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from Sept. 18, 1867—first appointment.

The following resignations have been accepted; Sept. 19—Sixteenth Brigade Aid, Norris W. Mundy. Sept. 19—Sixteenth Brigade, Judge Advocate P. C. Williams. Sept. 19—Forty-seventh Regiment, Capt. Henry Irwin. Sept. 19—Fifty-second Regiment, Lieut. Francis Collman. Sept. 19—Sixty-first Regiment, Adjutant S. A. Munday.

FIRST BRIGADE INSPECTIONS.

The Second, Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments, comprising the First Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. Wm. G. Ward, paraded on Wednesday last, at Tompkins-square, for their annual inspection and review. The weather proved variable, a high wind, clouds of dust, a few hours of sunshine and a sharp shower made up the entire day's experience, causing the troops great discomfort. The programme of movements, already published, was observed with considerable precision. With the exception of the Second Regiment, the several commands appeared to good advantage, the Second appearing in a piebald uniform of black, blue and gray, which was quite unbecoming, not to say perilous to the maintenance of the organization. The following were the numbers on the ground: Brigade Staff, 7; Second Regiment, Col. Reid, 2 Field, 5 Commissioned Staff, 6 non-commissioned staff, 18 drums, 31 band, 246 muskets, 27 line officers. Total, 349. Twelfth Regiment, Col. Ward, 2 Field, 3 Commissioned Staff, 9 non-commissioned staff, 18 drums, 24 band, 282 muskets, line officers, 28. Total, 366. Seventy-first Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Rockafeller, 2 Field, 5 Commissioned Staff, 8 non-commissioned staff, 20 drums and fifes, 10 band, 294 muskets, line officers, 26. Total, 397. Aggregate, 1,119.

SECOND BRIGADE REVIEW.

On Monday last the Second Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Burger, and consisting of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighty-fourth and Ninety-sixth Regiments of Infantry, and the First Regimental Artillery, assembled on Fifth-avenue, near Eighth-street, for their annual parade and review. The day was fair and the occasion a brilliant one, the appearance of the troops being highly creditable and the review at Tompkins-square proved a perfect success. The aggregate strength of the brigade was 2,809, divided as follows: Third Regiment, Col. Bendix, 320; Fifth Regiment, Col. Meyer, 596; Sixth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Schwartz, 425; Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. Conkling, 373; Ninety-Sixth Regiment, Col. Kiehdiel, 506; First Regiment Artillery, Major O'Grady, 581; Brigade Staff, 10. At the conclusion of the review the brigade passed up Tenth-street to Second-avenue, through Fourteenth-street to Fourth-avenue, thence to the Clarendon Hotel, where they were reviewed by Mayor Hoffman and salute fired.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

In compliance with general orders, this regiment will parade fully uniformed and equipped, on Friday, Oct. 11, 1867, for annual inspection and review. Line will be formed in Thirty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 8:45 A. M. Company roll calls at Armory at 8:30 A. M. Field and Staff will parade mounted. Non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, will report to the Adjutant at 8:30 o'clock. The regular drills of the different Companies will commence on the first day of October prox., and continue until otherwise ordered.

Expulsions.—H. Seaman, Harvey Harris, Phillip M. Belton, J. N. Skiff and Theo. Tichnor, Company D.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

In compliance with brigade orders, this regiment will parade, in full uniform, (without knapsacks) on Thursday, Oct. 10, 1867, for annual inspection and review. Roll-call of companies at 9 o'clock A.M. Field and staff, non-commissioned officers, band and drum corps will report at the same hour. The officers of this regiment will meet at the armory to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, for instruction in the new system of tactics. Benjamin J. Hays having been expelled by Company D, the action of the Company is confirmed.

THIRD BRIGADE.

The several regiments of this brigade will parade, uniformed and fully equipped, for annual inspection and review, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tompkins-square as follows: Ninth Regiment, Monday, Oct. 7; Eighth Regiment, Tuesday, Oct. 8; Seventh Regiment, Thursday, Oct. 10; Thirty-seventh Regiment, Friday, Oct. 11; Fifty-fifth Regiment, Monday, Oct. 14; First Regiment, Tuesday, Oct. 15. The brigade staff will be inspected on Monday, Oct. 7, and will report at brigade headquarters dismounted at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

FIRST BRIGADE CAVALRY.

In compliance with section 133 of the Military Code, this Brigade will parade, in full uniform, within Tompkin's Park, as follows, viz: The right wing and one company of the left wing of the First Regiment of Cavalry, on Tuesday, the 29th proximo, at 10 o'clock A. M. The balance of the left wing on Thursday, the 31st proximo, at 10 o'clock A. M. The right wing of the Third Regiment of Cavalry, on Thursday, the 17th proximo, at 10 o'clock A. M. The left wing on Wednesday, the 30th proximo, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Squadron of Washington Greys, on Thursday, the 31st proximo, at 10 o'clock A. M. The brigade staff officers will attend each of these parades. Brigade Inspector Kent will make a thorough inspection of the books and records and report their condition to brigade headquarters. All commanding officers are directed to afford every facility to the Brigade Inspector in the discharge of this duty. Commandants of regiments will furnish the Brigade Inspector complete muster rolls of their several commands on or before the 25th proximo. The Field and Brigade Staff officers will assemble for theoretical instruction at Brigade Headquarters on Tuesdays, the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d and 29th proximos, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

This Brigade will parade, by companies, in full uniform, within the Brigade Riding School, for *manège* practice, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the following-named days, viz:

First Regiment Cavalry—Company A, 1st prox.; Company B, 2d prox.; Company C, 3d prox.; Company E, 4th prox.; Company F, 7th prox.; Company B, 8th prox.; Company I, 9th prox.; Company K, 10th prox.

Squadron of Washington Grays—Company A, 14th prox.; Company B, 15th prox.

Third Regiment Cavalry—Company B, 16th prox.; Company C, 17th prox.; Company D, 18th prox.; Company E, 21st prox.; Company F, 22d prox.; Company G, 23d prox.; Company H, 24th prox.; Company I, 25th prox.; Company K, 26th prox.

At these *Manège* Drills, commandants of companies will parade only such horses as belong to their regiments.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

In order to conform with the desires of the Inspector-General, the regiments attached to this command will be inspected by wing, in full marching order, and at the times and places as follows, viz: Fourth Regiment, Infantry, Right Wing, Oct. 16, at Regimental Armory; Left Wing, Oct. 17, at Regimental Armory. Eleventh Regiment, Infantry, Right Wing, Oct. 18, at Regimental Armory; Left Wing, Oct. 21, at Regimental Armory. Twenty-second Regiment, Infantry, Right Wing, Nov. 6, at Regimental Armory; Left Wing, Nov. 8, at Regimental Armory. Sixty-ninth Regiment, Infantry, Right Wing, Oct. 22, at Regimental Armory; Left Wing, Oct. 23, at Regimental Armory. Seventy-ninth Regiment, Infantry, Right Wing, Oct. 24, at Regimental Armory; Left Wing, Oct. 25, at Regimental Armory.

Each of the above inspections will begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. Regimental Staff Officers, Non-Commissioned Staff, Bands and Field Music, will be inspected with the Right Wing of their respective regiments.

NINTH REGIMENT.

The annual inspection of this Regiment will take place on Monday, Oct. 7, on Tompkins' Square.

Officers and Members will assemble at the Armory, in full uniform, at 8:45 A. M.

Roll-call of Companies, 9 o'clock. Field and Staff mounted; non-commissioned Staff, Band and Drum Corps will report at same time and place.

Expulsions.—James M. Sinclair, Company D, Jas. O'Donnell, Company D, Lafayette Bailey, Company E, for gross neglect of duty, and violation of Company By-laws.

Resignations.—First Lieut. W. E. Farrell, First Lieut. D. W. Lee.

Dismissed.—Second Lieut. Wm. H. Dougherty, by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

Appointment.—E. H. Andrews, Hospital Steward.

The attention of officers is called to the regular quarterly meeting of the Board, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 1.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

In obedience to general orders, this regiment will assemble for the annual inspection at the regimental armory as follows: Right wing, Oct. 16; left wing, Oct. 17. The regimental staff, non-commissioned staff, band and field music will be inspected with the right wing. On each of the above-named days company roll-call will take place at 9:15 A. M. Line will be formed at 9:45 A. M. On the 16th of October the non-commissioned staff, band and field music will report to the Adjutant at the Armory at 9:30 A. M. The field and staff will report to the Colonel (dismounted) at the same place at 9:45 A. M.

MAJOR GEN. SHERIDAN'S RECEPTION.

The Committee of Arrangements for the public reception of Gen. Sheridan, to take place to-morrow, have invited the veteran regiments of the National Guard to appear under arms on that occasion. Col. Wilcox, commanding the Ninth Regiment, yesterday addressed the following note to the Chairman of the Committee:

Headquarters Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New-York City, 2:45 P. M., Sept. 28, 1867.

Col. Rush C. Hawkins, Chairman, &c.:

Sir: Your cordial invitation, under date of 27th inst., to the Ninth Regiment to participate in the reception to be given to Major-Gen. Sheridan on Monday, Sept. 30, inst., was received this P. M., 1 o'clock, since which time I have assembled my field and staff and as many line officers as possible in relation thereto.

In view of the short notice given, I regret to inform you it will be impossible to assemble my regiment as desired in your programme, but beg to assure you that my entire command, officers and men, most heartily appreciate the services which the gallant General has rendered to his country in times past, and which will ever be remembered by a grateful posterity.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Col. JOHN H. WILCOX.

The following order was issued yesterday by Col. Hull, of the Fourth Regiment:

Headquarters Veteran Zouaves,
Fourth Regiment Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y.,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 27, 1867.

General Order No. 20.—This regiment will parade in full uniform on Monday evening, Sept. 30, at 9 P. M., to participate in the reception to be given to Major-Gen. Sheridan.

Company roll call at the armory at 8:45 o'clock.

By order of Col. HARMON D. HULL.

William G. Davies, Adjutant.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

In conformity with a resolution of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, that command will parade on Monday, Oct. 7, 1867, and proceed to Saltersville, N. J., (via Central Railroad of New-Jersey,) for target practice. The members are ordered to assemble at the regimental armory on the above date at 7:30 o'clock A. M., sharp, in full uniform, white gloves and knapsacks with overcoats rolled thereon.

An election is announced in Company B, Ninth Regiment, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of First Lieut. William E. Fariel, to-morrow evening, at the armory, at 8 o'clock P. M. The members of this company will assemble at the armory on the above evening in full uniform, as the drill season commences on that date. The company court-martial will be in attendance on the above evening at 7 o'clock to hear excuses of delinquents.

Col. J. C. Robie, of the Forty-fourth Regiment, announces that the towns of Lisle and Triangle have been taken from the enrolling district of P. M. Brown, and announced as the enrolling district of Frank Burgett, who is authorized to enroll a company of volunteers for the Forty-fourth Regiment. When he has enrolled forty-five members, he will report at headquarters, that they may be mustered into service.

The regular drills of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment, will commence on Thursday, October 3, at 8 o'clock P. M. All furloughs heretofore granted are hereby countermanded, and every member will report for duty.

The Eighth Regiment will parade, in full uniform, on Tuesday, October 8, 1867, for annual inspection and review. Roll call of companies at 9 A. M. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour.

The regiments composing the Twentieth Brigade will parade for the annual inspection, muster and review at such time and place as the commanding officers of regiments may designate during the ensuing month. Such parades shall continue for two days.

The Howitzer Battery in the Eleventh Brigade will assemble, fully uniformed and equipped, for company inspection and drill, at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, to-morrow. This will be the last drill before the annual Fall inspection.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

Yesterday two matches and a sweepstakes trot came off on the Fashion Course, Long Island. The weather was fine and pleasant, but the attendance was small. The first was a match for $500, mile heats, in harness, between the two pacing horses *Hummingbird*, owned by Mr. McCann, and the black mare *Topsy*, owned by Mr. Brown. *Hummingbird* was the favorite, but *Topsy* won in two heats; time, 2:52—2:48½.

A Bull's Head trot for a sweepstakes of $200, mile heats, in harness, followed. The entries were A. S. Chamberlain's s. m. *Lizzie*, W. Oakley's r. g. *Dishonesty*, J. H. Whitson's g. g. *Cricket*, and Asa C. Whitson's s. g. *Sago*. *Dishonesty* had the call in the pools, *Sago* ranking next in estimation. The latter won in three straight heats; time, 2:48¼—2:46¾—2:46¾.

A sweepstake trot for $150, mile heats, best two in three, followed. The entries were owner's r. g. *Tommy Johnson*, owner's b. g. *Barrry Cornell*, and owner's blk. s. *George Gilbert*; *Cornell* to wagon, and the others in harness. *Barry Cornell* won the first and third heats and *Tommy Johnson* the second; time 3:02½—2:56—2:51.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, Long Island, Saturday, Sept. 28, match $500, mile and repeat, to wagons.

Mr. Brown's bl. m. Topsy	1	1
Mr. McCann's bl. g. Humming Bird	2	2

Time: 2:52; 2,48¼.

Same Day.—Sweepstakes $200, mile heats, best two in three, in harness.

A. C. Whitson's ch. g. Sago	1	1	1
W. Oakley's r. g. Dishonesty	2	3	2
A. S. Chamberlain's ch. m. Lizzie	3	3	3
J. H. Whitson's g. g. Cricket	4	dr'n.	

Time: 2:48¼, 2:46¾, 2:46¾.

Same Day.—Sweepstrkes $150, mile heats, best two in three, in harness.

Owner's b. g. Barry Cornell	1	2	1
Owner's r. g. Tommy Johnson	2	1	2
Owner's bl. s. George Gilbert	3	3	3

Time: 3:02½, 2:56, 2:51.

Purchase of Race Horses.

Mr. John Hunter, of Westchester, N. Y., has purchased the promising race horses *Extra*, by *Endorser*, a four-year old, and *Dickens*, a three-year old, by *Australidge*, for the racing confederacy existing between Messrs Belmont, Travers and Hunter. *Extra*, won the Burnett House stake at Cincinnati, three mile heats, last week, beating *Lancaster*, *Revolver*, *Lee Paul* and *Duke of Orleans*. The price paid for him was $10,000. *Dickens* won the mile heat and two mile heat races for three year olds, at Lexington, at the recent fall meeting. They left Cincinnati for Paterson on Wednesday last, and will probably run at that meeting.

The Central Park.

The delightful weather of yesterday drew together an immense concourse of visitors at the Park. Besides those who went for the enjoyment of the cool, bracing air, there were many who were attracted by the music, and not a few whose only motive was the desire to see and be seen. The principal walks leading to the Mall were, at times, nearly impassable, and one was reminded by the surging crowds of Broadway on the occasion of a great military or civic procession. The canvas-sheltered seats about this spot accommodated only a small proportion of those who gathered to listen to the charming music of Dodworth's Band, but those who were compelled to stand did so cheerfully, and but few turned away until the programme had been completed. One familiar with the servants of the Metropolitan Police Department, could not fail to see that a goodly sprinkling of detective officers were present, whose whole attention was given to the movements of light-fingered persons, who evinced their usual disposition to relieve honest people of the contents of their pockets. Despite the vigilance of the Police, the pickpockets do a thriving business, and the only security against their depredations is to go to the Park with empty pockets. The story is not vouched for by the writer, but it is said that an old gentleman who visited the Mall on the previous Saturday was not a little surprised on his return home to find that some skillful manipulator had not only taken his money and a costly timekeeper, but had actually slipped the gold spectacles from before his eyes, and substituted steel ones for them. This may or may not have occurred, but the adroit rascals do some marvelous things occasionally, and it is well to provide against even the possibility of theft by leaving valuables at home when large assemblages of people are sought. Leaving the Mall, a short walk brings the pedestrian to the edge of the beautiful lake, whose waters of glassy smoothness bear upon their surface a score of pleasure-boats, filled with those who delight in the sailing excursion of two miles about its shores. The moderate charges of the boatmen always secure an extensive patronage, but especially so on Saturdays, when the attendance is unusually large. Nor were these the only places about the Park where pleasure-seekers might be found. Upon the Terrace, at the Casino, the Museum, the Cave, the Observatory, the Play-grounds for the little ones, everywhere, throngs of people were to be seen. The quiet little nooks, and secluded retreats were visited by many couples, whose tender words were not meant for the ears of any save themselves, and there they lingered until the shadows of evening fell upon them.

The large number of gay equipages upon the various drives was noticeable. From an early hour in the afternoon until sundown continuous lines of vehicles passed through the Park, bearing the *elite* of the Metropolis. Many who could not afford private conveyances hired hacks or barouches at the gates, and enjoyed a ride of two hours at exorbitant prices. Altogether, rich and poor alike, seemed to enjoy their brief recreations amid the beauties of nature.

The Central Park Bridle Paths.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please invite the worthy Commissioners of the Central Park to inspect its neglected bridle-paths. Generally hard as granite, in some places too soft and uneven, everywhere covered with stones of all sizes, they are full of dangers to the "horse and his rider." Scarcely a day passes that some horse is not lamed on those paths, which will soon be crowded with equestrians. If it is desirable to encourage horsemanship at all, let the Commissioners divide their attention betwen the bridle-paths and the carriage-roads, and thus oblige A CONSTANT RIDER.

The Richmond County Agricultural Fair.

Yesterday being the last day of the fair, the attendance was very good, there being fully five thousand persons present. The turn-out of carriages was very large. The prizes for the different articles on exhibition were awarded—Mr. R. W. Cameron and Thomas Sampson, receiving the majority of the prizes for cattle, horses and vegetables. The officers of the Society state that the fair this year is a grand success to that of last year. At 3 o'clock a trotting match came off for a premium of $100, between Mr. Nichol's brown horse and Mr. Wright's horse, *Capt. Wright*. A great deal of interest was felt in this race, the brown horse being the favorite. The race was well contested, the brown horse winning in the following time: First heat, 2:30; second, 2:00—the race being the best two in three. The next race came off between Mr. Seguine's roan mare, Mr. Carroll's gray mare, and Mr. Bennett's *Dandy Pat*. This race afforded much amusement to the spectators, *Dandy Pat* being a long, thin, bony animal, and the betting being upon the other horse. After three well contested heats the *Dandy Pat*, to the surprise of all, was declared the winner, having won the first and third heats. This race was for a premium of $50. Immediately after an exciting race came off between Mr. Dempsey's horse *Coroner*, ridden by [illegible], and her horse *Prince*, ridden by [illegible], Brooklyn, the former winning by one length. The fair was closed with an able and well delivered speech by Erastus Brooks, Esq.

The Democratic Convention.

The delegates elected at the primary elections by the Tammany Democracy met yesterday afternoon at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic Convention at Albany on Thursday next.

Mr. Wm. M. Tweed called the meeting to order, and Mr. Chas. H. Haswell was elected Chairman.

A Committee of one from each ward was appointed to select a delegate to the Convention from each Assembly District.

The Committee retired and prepared the following list of Delegates:

Dist.		Dist.	
1	— Parks.	12	[illegible]
2	M. T. Brennan.	13	E. E. Hart.
3	J. Hayes.	14	A. O. Hall.
4	W. M. Tweed.	15	A. Garvey.
5	H. Clews.	16	John T. Hoffman.
6	— Tracy.	17	C. H. Haswell.
7	G. H. Purser.	18	[illegible]
8	J. Scott.	19	E. Jones.
9	S. S. Cox.	20	Terence Farley.
10	C. G. Cornell.	21	H. W. Genet.
11	J. McKeon.		

The report of the Committee was adopted, and after instructing the delegates to meet at the Delavan House, Albany, on Thursday, Oct. 3, the meeting adjourned.

Revenue Matters—Meeting of the Tobacco Board.

There was no meeting of the Board of Internal Revenue yesterday. Col. Messmore has not yet returned from Washington, but probably will to-morrow. The following seizure is reported:

Distillery of Games & Ryan, No. 450 West Forty-ninth-street, seized by Inspectors Steiner and Cocheu. Charge, that 908 gallons of molasses only were entered on the books, whereas the beer on hand calls for a distillation of 1,488 gallons of molasses. Besides this, there were found on the premises eight barrels of spirits and 142 barrels in the receiving cistern, about equal to a distillation of 635 gallons of molasses. Inspectors found the tracks of horses' hoofs and of heavy wheels, evidently made this morning, showing that in addition to the above irregularities there is reason to believe that a truck-load had been carried off early in the morning. The still was found to be yet warm, and from the engine it seemed as if it had only stopped working.

MEETING OF THE TOBACCO TRADE.

A special meeting of the members of the Tobacco Board of Trade was held yesterday at No. 80 Front-street. The business before the meeting, at which Joseph D. Evans presided, was the further consideration of the grievances to which the trade is subjected by the action of the new law which prohibits the possession by tobacco dealers of private bonded warehouses. At a previous meeting Messrs. Lorillard, Joseph D. Evans and Kittridge had been appointed a Committee to go to Washington and confer with the Secretary of the Treasury to repeal this law. That Committee now reported to the special meeting: That they had seen the Secretary of the Treasury as instructed, and that they had been assured by him that the new regulations would not be enforced until a full and fair consideration of the objections of the New-York tobacco men had been obtained. The Committee closed their report by expressing it as their opinion that the present law would be sustained.

The report was received, and, on motion, the same Committee were instructed to continue their labors in such manner as they deemed best. Desultory conversation then took place touching the evil effect of the new regulations, many present asserting that the trade was being ruined; that shipment of tobacco in bond at either this port or in Boston, Baltimore or Philadelphia, was already about done away with. This conversation and the business of the meeting terminated with the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The regulations recently adopted by the Treasury Department are injurious and impracticable and show utter ignorance regarding the requirements of our business; therefore be it, and it is hereby

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to confer with the proprietors of the various newspapers and request their assistance in presenting to the public the many grievances with which the tobacco trade is trammeled by the Internal Revenue Department.

Resolved, That this Committee be instructed to correspond with the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to our grievances under these new regulations.

Assessment of Insurance Companies—Important Instructions from the Internal Revenue Department.

The Assessor of the Thirty-second District has issued the following instructions to Mr. Wm. E. Morford, Assistant Assessor, (office No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 19,) who is charged specially with the arrangement of all internal revenue returns made by the Insurance Companies of that district:

I.—TAX ON GROSS RECEIPTS.

The tax on gross receipts of premiums and assessments paid by the insured to:

1. Fire companies, for loss or damage by fire. 2. Inland and marine companies, for perils of the water. 3. Associations or individuals, for perils of fire and water. 4. Persons, firms or companies, for perils of travel. 5. Agents of foreign insurance companies, for the like, is one and one-half of one per centum.

Returns of gross receipts must be made monthly, on or before the 10th day of ensuing month to the month for which they are made; and these returns must state the amount insured, renewed or continued, the gross amount of premiums and assessments collected, and the duties, by law, accruing thereon.

No deductions allowed for reinsurance, nor for brokerage or commissions.

Unpaid premium notes not to be included in returns.

Expenses of survey, for the purpose of ascertaining the risk, not to be included in returns.

II.—TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

Five per centum on all dividends.

Dividends must be returned whenever and wherever the same shall be payable, and it makes no difference when or how the funds accrue out of which the dividends are declared, the moment dividends become payable they become subject to the tax, and must be returned on or before the 10th day of the month following.

The earnings, incomes or gains made or added during the year to the surplus or contingent fund, must be returned in like manner.

PROVISION IN RELATION TO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Provided, That the tax on the dividends of life insurance companies shall not be deemed due until such dividends are payable; nor shall the portion of premiums returned by mutual insurance companies to their policy holders be considered as dividends.

The tax on dividends of life insurance companies accrues whenever the insurance policy matures; this may be by expiration of time or by the decease of the party insured.

Premiums or portions of premiums preserved intact and returned to policy-holders are exempt from the dividend tax, by the above provision; but when made a part of the net gains of the company in common with interest premiums on gold, profits on stocks, rents, &c., and the net gains so made up are divided between the policy-holders, the amount so made up must be returned to be taxed as a dividend.

Losses belong to the period during which they accrued, and cannot be deducted from the gains of any other period.

III.—INSURANCE AGENTS.

Insurance agents must pay a special tax for license of $10, if the annual receipts of the agent exceed $100, or $5 if such receipts do not exceed that sum. Any person acting as agent of any insurance company, or any one who shall negotiate or procure insurance for which he receives a compensation, must be regarded as an insurance agent; and it makes no difference whether the party holds himself out as such or not, he cannot engage in the business without license.

Foreign insurance agents must pay for license $50. One person engaged in two or more occupations at the same time and place must pay the special or license tax of each as severally prescribed; but one special tax paid by one member of a firm will cover the business of that firm in the line of the license.

Fees for survey of premises must be recorded as part of receipts of an agent in determining the amount of his tax for license.

IV.—RETURNS.

Returns of gross amount received to be made monthly, on or before the 10th day of each month.

Returns for special tax or license must be made the 1st of March for each year following, or before going into business.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Staten Island.

A few evenings since Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, of New-York, delivered an address before the Young Men's Christian Association, of North Shore, Staten Island, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Port Richmond. The objects of the address were to lay before the citizens of that part of the island the purposes and aims of the Association, and to invite their support in its operations. This Association was organized about two months ago, since which time it has increased its membership to nearly two hundred, has become regularly incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, and has undertaken the work of raising funds for the erection of a building at some point between New-Brighton and Mariner's Harbor, which shall serve both for a lecture-room, library and reading rooms for the Association itself, and as a public hall for the occasional use of the citizens of that section. Inasmuch as there is no hall of any size on that part of the island, and the want of one has been long sorely felt by the people, it is hoped that the efforts of the young men in this matter will be heartily seconded by the public-spirited and wealthy men of Staten Island. It seems somewhat remarkable that a place with so large a population as [illegible] should have been compelled to do without a suitable [illegible] for so long a time simply through the want of effective efforts to produce one. But the want seems in fair way to be supplied now. One gentleman has already subscribed one thousand dollars for the erection of this building, and there are doubtless many more who will subscribe largely to so worthy an object.

Yellow Fever at the South—Aid for the Sufferers.

The Committee of the Kings County Medical Society, appointed to take into consideration the propriety of holding a public meeting as a means of procuring aid for the sufferers from yellow fever in the South, have concluded that it would be inexpedient. Instead of a public meeting they appeal to the Clergy and the Press, and through these channels to the whole public. Never before in the history of yellow fever in our country has there been such helpless suffering. In New-Orleans alone, new cases occur at the rate of over 200 daily. In Galveston, New-Iberia, Indianola, Lavacca, Lagrange, Millican, Huntsville, Hempstead, Pensacola, Houston, Corpus Christi, and other towns more and more into the interior, it is even more prevalent in proportion to the population than in New-Orleans. By last accounts it has reached Mobile. In some of these places it has exhausted itself. The exempt and the prostrate only are left. For every fifty deaths we hear of in these places there are over two hundred new cases, about twenty-five per cent. die; but of these latter a large proportion are strangers from the North and foreigners of recent residence—strangers on a poverty-stricken people, who have not the means to take care of them, dying for the want of nurses. In previous years there was no such distress, because the people could better afford the care of all among them.

The Howard Association of New-Orleans, which has been in existence for thirty years, has never before had so many and such urgent calls for assistance. No disease requires more nursing than yellow fever, and without it the probabilities of recovery are exceedingly small. Nurses can now be obtained in New-Orleans for $20 per week; yet there are hundreds dying for the want of nurses. Think of it—twenty dollars will save a human life. A thousand times twenty will save a thousand human lives. Shall these lives be saved? is a question we would put to every member of this community, and we know the appeal will not be in vain.

In the ordinary course of climate the fever will prevail until about the middle of November, and the fate of Galveston, where the fever has exhausted itself, awaits many other places unless aid is forthcoming, constant and daily, until the necessity ceases.

Ready means of immediately remitting money by telegraphic order is offered by

Spofford, Tileston & Co., No. 29 Broadway, N. Y.
Demas Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row.
Norton, Slaughter & Co., No. 40 Broad-street.
Cromwell & Co., No. 86 West-street.

From Brooklyn to these firms daily by

Every member of the Kings County Med. Society.
Journey & Burnham, No. 144 Atlantic-street.
Champney & Smitten, No. 317 Fulton-street.
Geo. Hannah, Historical Society, No. 16 Court-st.
Wm. Winn & Co., corner Bond and Fulton-avs.
Jas. H. Olliff, corner Fulton and Vanderbilt avs.

Relief for Yellow-Fever Sufferers.

Spofford, Tilletson & Co. acknowledge the receipt of the following for the benefit of sufferers by the yellow fever at New-Orleans:

Edward Delafield, $20; Dr. J. Z. Bank, $50; J. B. Varnum, $10, through Alfred C. Post; Radical Rep., $10; W. H., $5—total, $95. Previously acknowledged, $3,882—total, $2,377.

Also the following for Galveston sufferers:

Charles E. O'Hara, $50; G. W. Hillman & Co, $50—total, $100. Previously acknowledged, $5,297 79—total, $5,397 79.

H. B. Cromwell & Co. acknowledge the receipt of the following for New-Orleans:

Abraham Hooley & Co., $50; Charles O'Hara, $50; Ames Plow Company, of Boston and New-York, $100; Charles Hauselt, $25—total, $225. Previously remitted, $3,347—total, $3,572.

Yellow Fever—Its Cure and Prevention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York, Monday, Sept. 23, 1867.

I have read with great interest the accounts of the proceedings of the meeting of physicians in this City in relation to devising ways and means for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in our Southern and Southwestern cities; but I do not see that any effective suggestion has yet been made in relation to the extermination of that fearful pestilence.

Now, it is a well-established chemical fact that ozone is the most powerful and certain disinfectant known; it will positively destroy the poison that produces yellow fever, or any other zymotic disease; and it is also an established fact that where ozone exists malaria does not, and that where malaria exists there ozone has been consumed. The means of producing ozone chemically have been thoroughly tested, and the fact established that it can now be produced with certainty, cheaply, and in a form to be applied to any house, room or place where human beings exist, and that it will just as surely destroy the cause of yellow fever as it is brought in contact with it, and thus remove this pestilence from the land.

If one half the effort and expense were directed toward preventing the cause of this disease that are being made to cure it after it is incurred, very little time would be required to banish it altogether from the country.

These facts are so important to the welfare of humanity that I think they should be known to the public.

Dr. W. ELMER,
No. 56 West Twenty-fifth-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Coroner's Cases.—Michael Murphy, aged 35 years, who was severely injured about a fortnight ago at the pier foot of Cortlandt-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from his injuries. Coroner Gover will hold an inquest at No. 129 Washington-street....Kate Lyon, the young girl who was accidentally shot on the 26th of August at No. 161 Washington-street by George Hammer, of No. 158 Greenwich-street, while she was at work in a bindery, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. An inquest will be held by Coroner Gover to-day. Hammond is under bail to await the result of the investigation. ......About 7 o'clock yesterday morning as Frederick Wikerman and other workmen were engaged in raising two beams from the second to the third floor of Pike's Opera House, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, the rope slipped, causing the beam to fall upon Wikerman, fracturing his skull and causing other severe injuries, death ensuing a few moments after. Coroner Gover held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Germany, 37 years of age and resided at No. 504 West Twenty-fourth-street. ......Coroner Gover also held an inquest yesterday over the body of Joseph Knowles, who was found dead in the new building No. 744 Eighth-avenue. As the jury could not ascertain how deceased happened to fall there, they rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased had been a soldier in the volunteer service, and resided at No. 261 West Forty-seventh-street....On Friday evening Abner Woodruff fell between the Catharine-street Ferry bridge and one of the boats, and was rescued from the water in a state of insensibility. At the inquest by Coroner Gover, Dr. Franklin stated that he attended deceased, but failed to restore him. In his opinion, death was caused by apoplexy of the lungs, the result of the sudden shock to the system. Deceased did business in Thirty-second-street, near Second-avenue, was 59 years of age and a native of New-Jersey.

A Gorilla Takes the Arm of His Keeper.—One of those burlesques on man about which Du Chaillu discoursed to us last Winter, has lately arrived at Barnum's Museum, where he is confined in a cage like less human brutes. On Friday afternoon he attempted a piece of familiarity with his keeper, Prof. Davison, not warranted by his present status as "a man and a brother" or countenanced by the Declaration of Independence. While the Professor was passing by the cage his gorilla highness reached out his long hairy arm through the bars of his prison and grasped his keeper by the right arm much as an M. P. might grasp a burglar or a highwayman, and was on the point of dragging him through the iron bars of his station-house when the Professor instinctively dropped on the floor, so as to bring the hand of the gorilla to the floor of the cage before he could grasp him with the other hand. To have remained standing would have given the gorilla an opportunity to pull the arm out by the socket, if he had the power, which, according to Du Chaillu, he certainly has. The grip of the animal slipped from the arm of Mr. Davison, but still retained hold of the coat. As the keeper fell the beast held his whole weight at arm's length with apparent ease. Prof. Davison quickly threw off his coat, which was torn to shreds by the gorilla. The injury to the Professor was slight, but he considers he had a narrow escape, though it may be the beast only designed to give him a fraternal and affectionate hug.

Daring Burglary.—One of the most successful and extensive burglaries ever committed in this City was discovered yesterday morning in the dry goods store of F. Burleigh, No. 758 Broadway. It appears that the policeman on post near the premises robbed saw no indication of the presence or operations of burglars during his tour of duty from midnight until 6 o'clock, the front door being fastened each time he passed it. At 7 o'clock the porter employed in the store arrived, and was surprised to find the doors wide open, the shutters rolled up, and no one inside. Further examination resulted in the discovery that over $12,000 worth of silks, satins, velvets and other valuable goods had been carried off, though no clue or trace had been left of the successful burglars. It is supposed that the gang concealed themselves in the premises during the afternoon of Friday, and occupied the entire night in packing up their plunder, and after daylight coolly proceeded to [illegible] the goods selected on conveniently-arriving carts, the whole transaction being conducted in a regular business manner, thus avoiding suspicion. The detectives are making every exertion to discover the thieves.

Fire in Broadway.—At 11:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the hat-store of John L. Prime, No. 755 Broadway. The flames originated in the rear part of the store, and spread so rapidly that the entire stock and fixtures were destroyed. The firemen succeeded in checking their progress before they could extend to the other floors. Mr. Prime's loss is estimated at $5,000, understood to be fully insured. James E. Hadden & Co., tailors, who occupy the remaining moiety of the first floor, sustain a loss of $2,000 by fire, water and smoke; fully insured in City companies. Owens & Herbert, proprietors of the Clinton-place Restaurant, situated in the basement, lose fully $2,000 by water; insured for $10,000, on restaurant and hotel up stairs, in the Franklin of Philadelphia, and another company. The building belongs to Howell Hoppick, whose loss is estimated at $2,000; fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Probable Suicide.—While two men were out in the swamps near Finger Board Road, Staten Island, yesterday morning they discovered the skeleton of a man lying in the swamp. The skull was lying a short distance from the skeleton with a bullet hole through the forehead. A revolver was found beside the body, which was entirely decomposed. Coroner Gaffney held an inquest, and after hearing all the facts that could be ascertained, rendered a verdict of suicide.

A Suicidal Attempt.—Mary Van Camp, aged 25 years, and residing in Classon-avenue, Brooklyn, attempted to end her life last evening by leaping off Pier No. 34 into the East River. She was, however, rescued by the bystanders, and taken to the Fourth Ward Police Station in Oak-street. It appears that the woman has been of intemperate habits for several years, having been frequently arrested.

The Workingwomen's Home.—The Home for Workingwomen, No. 45 Elizabeth-street, was thrown open yesterday for the inspection of the class for which it is intended. A great many women visited it and many applications for board were received from them. The managers are very strict in requiring references from all applicants. On Tuesday boarders will be received there.

Fire Yesterday.—At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the residence of Mary Tierney, No. 512 West Twenty-fifth-street, resulting in a damage to the furniture of $300; no insurance. Mrs. Rafferty owns the building, loses $300 by fire and water, and is insured for $800 in the People's Insurance Company.

Singular Attempt at Infanticide.—Eliza Thompson, of No. 50 Third-street (colored and 20 years of age) threw her child, aged 4 years, into the water-closet of her residence last night. Officer Loughlin, of the Seventeenth Precinct, pursued and arrested the inhuman mother, while the child was rescued by some of the neighbors.

Railroad Accident.—Anthony Tierney, of No. 95 Roosevelt-street, was thrown from his wagon yesterday afternoon by the vehicle colliding with car No. 116 of the Third-avenue line, in the Bowery. The wheel of his wagon passed over his arm and fractured it. He was removed to his residence by some citizens.

The New Bridge at Harlem.—This bridge is so far completed as to permit of the removal of the derrick and allow the passage of teams, and the Commissioners have decided to open it to the public a week from to-morrow if the weather be fair, and if not the first fair day thereafter.

International Courtesies.—The firing in the harbor yesterday morning was an exchange of salutes between the Haytien corvette *Alexander Petion* and the fort on Governor's Island.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Coney Island Liquor-dealers.—These cases were called up before Justice Buckley yesterday morning, when the following persons were arraigned and waived examination: Victor Voorhies, Canarsie; David Kurtz, Frederick Leische, Francis Lanzer and Henry Lehman, of East New-York. A. D. Failing and Wm. Simonson demanded jury trials, which were set down for the 24th of October next, before Justice Buckley. Samuel Whittaker, a hotel-keeper at Coney Island, was fined $30, which he paid.

Queen's County Politics.—The following Delegates to the Democratic County Convention from the township of Newtown were elected on Friday night: William McCoy, Frederick Stoebel, Francis McKenna, James Robinson, Michael Delahanty, R. M. C. Graham and Miles Burke. *Assembly Delegates*—Joseph Rice, Thomas Pettit, John Ryan, William E. Welling, William Lynam, Henry Rudolph and David M. Tier, Jr. The Convention meet at the County House, North Hempstead, on Tuesday next.

Distillery Seizures.—Inspector Rollins yesterday seized 148 barrels of whisky at Lus' distillery, in John-street, Brooklyn, for an alleged violation of the United States Revenue Laws. The accused was held to await the examination of the United States Commissioner. The same officer, about the same time, placed under seizure Scott's rectifying establishment, No. 60 John-street, on the charge of alleged false returns of the business done. About 40 barrels of whisky were also seized at Scott's place.

Theft of a Horse and Wagon.—A cartman named William Presley was yesterday arrested by Officer Corby, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, on complaint of James Smith, of No. 89 Goerck-street, New-York, who alleges that he stole from him a horse and wagon, valued at $200. The accused was arraigned before Justice Walter on the charge, and held to await the action of the New-York authorities.

Launch at Greenpoint.—The clipper bark *Excelsior*, built for the South American trade, by E. F. Williams, was launched at Greenpoint between the hours of 10 and 11 on Saturday forenoon, in the presence of a large number of persons. The bark registers 650 tons, and is of the following dimensions: Length on deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 18¼ feet.

Burglary.—The house of Mr. George W. Gerau, No. 202 Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn, was feloniously entered some time last week, during the absence of the family, and robbed of articles valued at nearly $3,000, with which the thieves escaped.

Felonious Assault.—Timothy Dougherty, a wheelwright, yesterday appeared before Justice Dailey, to answer a charge of assaulting Charles O'Donnell with a knife. The accused entered into bonds of $500 to answer to the Grand Jury.

Arrests by the Police.—The Police of Brooklyn last week arrested 429 persons for various offences.

NEW-JERSEY.

Pickpockets at a Fair.—The Agricultural Fair at Somerville was attended on Friday by a large concourse of people, including, as a matter of course, a full delegation of the light-fingered gentry. Officer Kilcauley, the efficient detective on the Central Railroad, was present to look after the rogues, and it was not long before he spied out Joseph B. Clapman, Charles Lyman and Daniel White, three well-known New York pickpockets, plying their vocation, but as far as known, with but little or no success. At one time a fight occurred between a couple of countrymen, and amongst others who rushed up to see what was going on was Col. Woodruff. Officer Kilcauley saw the above-named thieves gather around the Colonel, and one of them had hold of his watch chain, when the Colonel stumbled against a man's umbrella, and in his usual polite manner turned suddenly around to apologize, and thus the game was spoiled for the officer. Shortly after a man had his wallet containing $9 stolen, and officer Kilcauley, with his associate Morris, arrested the three thieves, but as the man was unwilling to swear that they were the thieves, they were set at liberty, the authorities refusing to commit. Subsequently a man told the officer that he saw these fellows take a man's wallet, but finding no money in it, put it back again in his pocket.

The Alleged Cruel Whipping Case in School.—A Committee of the Board of Education of Hudson City have been engaged for some days past investigating the charges against Miss Hayes, Junior Principal in Public School No. 1, who, it is alleged, crully punished Joseph Gurney, a lad 11 years of age. Thirteen witnesses were examined, of whom one was a physician, four were teachers, and eight were pupils. The Committee report that they find the charges against Miss Hayes without foundation, and exonerate her from all intention to do the boy any harm. They also conclude that there were no strokes on the head given in the school-room; that the boy was not pulled by the ears nor taken by the neck, nor choked at any time by Miss Hayes; that he was not thrown by her, nor did she administer any intentional blow upon the head, the marks upon the head being received by the boy drawing his hand suddenly back and throwing his head forward, thus receiving the strokes on the head which were aimed at his hand. The report of the Committee was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Board.

Elopement Case.—On Saturday a week ago a married man named James Smith, as is alleged, eloped with the wife of Wm. Stanton, residing at No. 148 Meadow-street, Hoboken, and since that time no clue to their refuge has been obtained. The case is a hard one on the part of the deserted parties. Mrs. Stanton, who is rather a young woman and the mother of six children, took the two youngest—one at the breast—leaving the other four to be cared for by her husband, a poor but respectable working man. Mrs. Smith is an industrious and frugal woman, and principally by her earnings they became the owners of a house and lot on the Meadows. Smith prevailed upon his wife to consent to the sale of the property, and by promising to give her one-half of the money, induced her to sign the papers. He sold the property, and received for it the sum of $1,600 in cash, but instead of fulfilling his promise to his wife, left her penniless, and, as is alleged, eloped with another younger and more prepossessing woman, probably in time to serve her in the same manner.

A Lawyer Swindled.—A one-armed soldier named John Crown, recently employed as book-keeper in J. C. Blackmore's foundry, was arrested yesterday morning on a bench warrant by Detective Nugent, of the Jersey City Police, charged with swindling a Paterson lawyer out of the sum of $90. The money was obtained on the strength of his pension money, but before the lawyer collected the money the accused went to Trenton, as is alleged, and drew it himself, which fact being laid before the Passaic County Grand Jury, that body found a bill of indictment, upon which the arrest was made. After taking the prisoner into custody, the officer accompanied him to his house, and he then wished to go down town to see a lawyer, but Officer Nugent declined to accompany him, as there would not be time before the train left. The prisoner, whose hand was in his side coat pocket at the time, then said, in a very determined manner, "You will go where I want, or either you or I is a dead man." The officer, believing that the prisoner meant "business," pulled out and cocked his pacifier, saying, "Now you come with me, or I'll blow your brains out," and he "came."

Arrest of a Notorious Desperate Character.—On Friday afternoon the Police of Newark were informed that a notorious character wanted by them named Frank McCormick, was in the city. He is an alleged murderer, gambler and desperate character, and against whom there are several bills of indictment. About two years ago, in a fracas in a picnic in the suburbs of the city, he stabbed a man, but in some way eluded justice, and about nine months since he shot a man in a saloon in New-York; subsequently in another quarrel in Newark he committed an atrocious assault and battery on a man, but again escaped. The police tracked McCormick to the Morris and Essex depot, where they learned that he had taken the cars for Morristown. Notice was telegraphed to that place, when the Sheriff and a posse of men secured McCormick, and yesterday he was brought on and lodged in the Essex County Jail to answer to some of his many ruffianly deeds.

A Disreputable House and an Erring Son.—Mr. Benjamin Lock, a respectable citizen of Hudson City, went before Recorder Aldridge yesterday forenoon and preferred two complaints under oath, of which the following is the purport: That about the 1st of September his son Robert, aged 19 years, deserted the house of deponent, and, as he has been informed and believes, is now living in adultery with one Ann Hughes, wife of Bernard Hughes, and that said Ann keeps a house of bad repute, and that said house is a disgrace to the neighborhood. The second complaint is against Mrs. Hughes for keeping a disreputable and disorderly house. Warrants were made out and placed in the hands of Chief Robinson, who, accompanied by Officer McGuire, proceeded to the house of Mrs. Hughes, corner of West St. Paul's and Bergenwood avenues, and took her into custody. Subsequently young Lock, her alleged paramour, was also arrested, and the two were committed to await an examination.

A Cruel and Inhuman Act.—Yesterday forenoon, as a colored boy named Alphonse Annin, 12 years of age, was passing the corner of Bloomfield and Fourth streets, Hoboken, a man named Edward Miller, keeper of a cigar store at that locality, set a Newfoundland dog upon him. The animal, obedient to his master's order, rushed out seizing the lad by one of his ears, biting a considerable portion of it off, and afterward bit him severely on the arm. Constable Whitney, who happened to be near and witnessed the occurrence, immediately arrested Miller and took him before Justice White, where a formal complaint was made. The accused was required to enter into $500 sureties to answer at the next term of Court.

Hudson City Drove Yards.—The total arrivals of cattle at these yards for the week number 2,780. Sales were slow, and ranged from 9c. to 16c. per pound, being a decline of about 1 cent. The number of sheep and lambs foot up a total of about 12,000, most of which were sold at 5c.@6½c. for sheep and 7½c. to 8½c. for lambs.

Sentence of Quiller.—Yesterday (Saturday) morning Sylvester Quiller, who was recently convicted of the murder of another colored man named Fairman, was arraigned in the Union County Courts, and was sentenced by Judge Depew to be hanged on Monday, Nov. 14. The condemned man fully realizes his awful position and is in deep mental distress.

Theft of Gold.—A jeweler named Charles Manger, in the employ of Carter, Hawkins & Dodd, of Newark, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing about $100 in gold from his employers. The gold was recovered.

United States District Court.—The United States Grand Jury concluded their session at Trenton on Friday, after having found 24 bills of indictment.

Died of His Injuries.—A boy named Louis De Voursney, who was run over by an Irvington horse-car a week ago, died at the residence of his parents in Newark on Friday night.

News in Brief.—The members of the Congregational Church, Jersey City, at a meeting on Friday evening extended the time of leave of absence of their beloved pastor, J. Milton Holmes, now in Paris, to May next, in consequence of his failing health....Near Otisville, on the Erie Railway, on Thursday night, a flue in the locomotive boiler burst, when the fireman, Conklin, jumped off and was killed....Spangeman's hair-dressing saloon in Washington-street, Jersey City, was entered Friday evening and a $40 overcoat was carried away.... Hugh O'Neill, glass manufacturer, was yesterday held in $500 sureties to answer a charge of obtaining 1,300 pounds of glass from Timothy Harned, of Front-street, New-York, under false pretences....A yacht race for a silver cup, open to all, cat-rigged boats of 30 feet or under, will take place from Bean's boat-house, Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on Thursday next. The yachts *Beauty*, *Nameless* and *Lilly* have already been entered....Washington Engine Company No. 4 of Jersey City will receive their new engine at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Minot Engine Company No. 7, Passaic Hose No. 4, and Arreseoh Engine Company No. 2 will take part in the reception.

Brevities.—A public installation of the newly-elected officers of Condict Division, No. 52, Sons of Temperance of Newark, will take place on the evening of the 4th of October....At the Union County Republican Convention held in Elizabeth Friday evening, A. N. W. Ball was nominated for County Clerk and E. Chetwood for Surrogate....The monstrous gun known during the siege of Charleston as the "Swamp Angel" is now at Trenton....The Republicans of the Fourth Ward, Newark, have nominated for Alderman Timothy W. Lord, and for Chosen Freeholder Zachariah Walsh.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Western Metropolis	Sept. 14	Bremen	New-York	
Celia	Sept. 14	London	New-York	
Saxonia	Sept. 21	Hamburg	New-York	
Scotia	Sept. 21	Liverpool	New-York	

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	Oct. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Baltic	Oct. 2	New-York	Bremen.
City of Cork	Oct. 2	New-York	Antwerp.
Bremen	Oct. 3	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Oct. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Denmark	Oct. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Oct. 5	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Oct. 5	New-York	Havre.
Hammonia	Oct. 5	New-York	Hamburg.
City of New-York	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Oct. 9	Boston	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, ETC.

Arizona	Oct. 1	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Oct. 3	Havana.
Corsica	Oct. 5	Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mails at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Sept. 28.—*In steamship Arago, for Havre.*—Howard Potter, wife, maid and child, Miss Lizzie Potter, Miss Maria Potter, Miss Grace Potter and maid, Master Cranston Potter, New-York; O. V. Du Buchet, F. Du Buchet, Miss Maria M. Farwell, Miss Baker, Walter Gregory, Jersey City; Miss Mary M. Graham and maid, Miss Horsey, Miss Carroll, C. M. Stewart and wife, Miss Stewart, Miss Whiting, Miss Mary O. Meard and child, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. E. M. Gregory, Miss J. M. Gregory, Miss C. C. Gregory, J. E. Gregory, Frederick Baker and wife, C. B. Curtiss, John M. Bixby, L. H. Allien, L. Allien, New-York; Mrs. H. V. Allien, Miss A. Allien, three children and maid, R. H. Evans, T. W. Evans, Philadelphia, Penn; W. H. Herriman and wife, New-York; E. C. Delavan and wife, Albany; Miss Delavan and maid, Dr. Delavan, wife and servant, C. W. Norcom, R. S. Sheldon, New-York; Mrs. Dr. G. Buck, Miss S. N. Buck, F. G. Whitmore and wife, Bridgeport, Conn.; John Cooper, Mrs. Gen. Tyson, Miss Carrie Tyson, H. H. Tyson, Baltimore, Md.; J. B. Lesieure and wife, Paris; James B. Lesieure, Victor M. Lesieure, Paris; Mrs. E. D. Wallace, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Crook and three children, Miss Emma Patterson, New-York City; Mrs. Canfield and maid, R. Canfield, A. Cass Canfield, S. P. Brady, H. A. Brady, Detroit, Mich.; H. De Lille, two children and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Owen, New-York; Capt. Henry James, London, Eng.; Miss Pauline Journeault, Miss Eliza Overbaer, Paris; Mrs. E. Preterre, George Preterre, E. Wright, New-York; Emile Raoux, B. Dietemann, Baltimore, Md.; George Christianson, Staten Island; L. Grosiler, M. Griesbach, E. Sautel, Miss Rosa Arnold, E. M. Coop, Miss Emma Coop, Miss Mary Coop, E. Gutierrez, D. Ridgeway, John English, John F. Lewis, New-York; N. Kimmenour, Peter Reigler, H. A. Brown, California; Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Ostrander, Michigan; L. J. Jones, Miss C. E. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Phelps.

Sept. 28.—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Haywood, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Cook and son, Miss Gluron, of Brooklyn; Lieut.-Gov. Bross, of Illinois; Miss Constance Saltonstall, of Chicago; Miss Bross, of Illinois; S. Schofield, Bernard Kirk, Capt. Patchett, Capt. Edwards, J. H. Scott, Samuel McCartney, wife, child and nurse; J. E. Pagnon, James Potter, A. Rowe, Jr., G. Schurmann, G. A. Smith, wife and children and nurse, of Philadelphia; Miss E. W. West, Henry B. Stratton, wife and son, William Burton and Miss Anna Burton, F. Ferris, Emanuel F. Santor and wife, Samuel Hicks, Fred. Simley, John S. Herman, P. Campbell Ross, F. L. Hopkins, Samuel McCartney, Jr., W. S. B. Hayes, John Wilson Heritage, Miss Marie Porter, Miss Vandegrift, J. F. Woodhead.

Sept. 28.—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg.*—E. Schruedler, wife and 3 children, F. Hoffmann, John Saltig, Jas. Taussig and wife, Clara Sohr, Julia Pollack, J. Klymann, Minna Frank, David Hess, G. Hollwegg, R. Rice and wife, S. Hamburger, B. Roelker, Emma Taurny and child, Carl Ruse, Alexander Bernstein, David Goomann, F. Huerstel and wife, Letitia Hargin, J. B. Ritzlinger and wife, Marie Becher, Fanny Friedercke, C. Veick, Miss Rauft, B. Reich, Jean Piccolo, Jean Petit, Kis Josei, J. Schneider, G. Pokorny, C. Wehle, Miss Ahrend, Rob. Rocher, G. Kehrmeld, Minnie Frank, Elise and Mary Rauf, John Vassar, Julius Sichel, Edmund and Emilie Schmidt, Chas. Kesley, Carl and Margaret Weber, Carl Linau, Henriett and Daniel Frild, Jennie, Diana and Helene Hirsch, Johanna Scherer and family, Jean Hamm and family, W. Cooper, Max Rabinet, Susanne and Edward Hermann, Wm. Schuff and wife, Jacob Fass, Ferdinand Hoffmann.

Sept. 28.—*In steamship Iowa for Liverpool and Glasgow.*—John Henderson and wife, Thomas Henderson, Edward McKechney, Glasgow; John J. Healy, Mrs. Healy, Miss McLellan, New-York; Capt. William Murry, Mrs. Murry, Liverpool; Mrs. Joseph Lincoln, John McMasters, Mrs. McMasters, Miss Georgina McMasters, Massachusetts; C. A. Marshall, wife, child and infant, Oresco, Iowa; J. Sherwood, Augustus S. Newman, Allan G. Newman, New-York; J. Rush, Ireland; Fanny Somers, Emma Snider and four children, John H. Koch, Fred. Helm, John Walter, Scranton, Penn.; Mrs. Robert Wiley, Mrs. David Grinnell, John Lessels, Mark Shaw, Susan McCaudle, New-York; Duncan McCorcondale, Jersey City.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mrs. Thos. O'Connor and 3 children, A. Leffler, H. D. Hawley, J. L. Whitcomb and wife, Mrs. P. H. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, J. Spivey, Wm. Merkles, D. T. Y. Clark, J. B. Marshall, Mrs. S. T. Anderson, Ann McArdle, A. D. Blackman and wife, 2 children and 2 infants, A. M. Ross, wife and 2 children, John P. Sanderson, wife, nurse, infant and servant, Miss F. T. Wright, L. S. Hubbard, wife and 3 children, G. H. English, G. P. Gordon, H. R. Ransom and wife, H. Hoffman, J. L. Fatura, M. Williams and wife, S. G. Hilton and wife, Martin Helekin and two children, H. Smith and wife, H. D. Hedman and wife, A. L. Harding, T. McRae, R. Bradley, C. E. Prunen, R. J. Bowne, Thos. Quinn, R. Meyers, F. M. Lovell, F. R. Miller, C. G. Tallegamb, Mrs. Schimer, Miss Quintock, H. L. Schimer, C. H. Cole.

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 28.—*In steamship America, from Bremen.*—Dr. S. Voss, Victor Von Amsberg, Mrs. Helen Reison and child, Rudolph Pollatsch, Charles A. Joy and family, Christian Brand and wife, Joseph Drischer, Marie Wiencke, Frederick Schmedier, M. Harth and family, Charles Saulhardt, Eugenie Bierm, Maria Gasser, J. B. Keutgen, Emil Herturth, Fanny Japanschek, Gustav Scherenberg, Ludwig Crelinger, Marie Singer, Hermann Kleinart, J. Weinhardt, Emma Tietz, Albert Kesser, Carl Muller, Anna Nord n. Mrs. Bell, Jacob Kemper and wife, C. Willeruh, Marie Copeland, Louise Waerneche.

In steamship Missouri, from Havana.—J. Llera, B. Lago, A. Morrine, F. Marquez, T. Salse, Mrs. M. Cartral, L. L. Carbonad, D. Abosdid, F. O. de la Dat.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. Almon Perry, Miss Mattie Perry, Wm. Thompson, Mr. Capple, S. F. Smith, D. McConnell, Miss M Carthy, C. E. Dicks, S. Gothur, Mrs. Hoadley and 2 children, T. P. Jones, J. V. Smith, George Buch, and 4 in second cabin.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 28.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 54 | Sun sets..... 5 46 | Moon sets.... 9 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 41 | Gov. Island, 9 30 | Hell Gate...10 S

Cleared.

Steamers Warrior, Patterson, Hong Kong and Shanghae, Cary & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N.C., J. Hand; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; J. S. Green, Inman, Alexandria, J. Hand; Gen. Meade, Henry, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Alabama, Limeburner, Charleston, A. Acary; Franconia, Sherwood Portland, J. F. Ames; Hatteras, Cough, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready; Raleigh, Marshman, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Key West, Rudolf, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Glaucus Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Memnon, Baker, Genoa, J. Henry Sears; Louis Walsh, Pendleton, Manzanilla, (Mex.,) Walsh & Carver; Snakespeare, (Ham.,) Boysen, Antwerp, Sloman & Edye; Prinz Albert, (Ham.,) Heidegicks, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Cuba, Scendberg, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; American Eagle, Hanford, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Raleigh, (Ham.,) Hansen, Antwerp, Sloman & Edye; Forenningen, (Dan.,) Ibsen, Queenstown for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs John Sherwood, Berry, Mobile, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Alva, (Br.,) Carson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Gondolier, (Br.,) Crane, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; George, (Br.,) Graham, Antigonish, N. S., G. H. Brower; Mercedes, (Br.,) Kohl, Cienfuegos, Fowe & Jova.

Schrs. John Walker, Butler, Georgetown, S. C., Bently, Miller & Thomas; Sarah, Cobb, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Snow Squall, Stinson, Au Cayes, Brett Son & Co.; Averil, Dibble, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Grapeshot, (Br.,) Ingalls, St. Andrews, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Magnolia, (Br.,) Caldwell, Cornwallis, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Franklin Bell, Brewster Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Julia, (Dom.,) Christoffers, Porto Plata, Eggers & Heinlein; R. C. Scribner Georgetown, D. C., B. F. Small & Co.; Galena, Hale Nassau.

Sloop Emily, Allen, Bridgeport, Conn.

Arrived.

Steamship America, Ernst, Bremen 18th inst. and Southampton 17th, at 2 P. M., with mdse and 767 passengers to Oelrichs & Co., arrived at Quarantine at 7 A. M. 27th, at 10:30, off Nantucket, saw Bremen steamship Deutschland, hence for Southampton and Bremen.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ham.,) Ehlers, Hamburg and Southampton 18th, at 3 P. M. with mdse. and 534 passengers to Kunhardt & Co., arrived at Sandy Hook at 3 P. M. Had strong westerly winds and high seas during the entire passage. Sept. 25, off Cape Race, at 8 A. M., saw an Inman steamer, bound E.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Sept. 25, to Murray, Ferris & Co. 26th, 61 miles N. of Hatteras saw a deep loaded bark, with broad white stripe and high poop with white netting, with bowsprit and all her yards forward gone; had everything set on the main and mizzen, steering N. W.; wanted no assistance; 10:30 A. M. lat. 37 17, lon. —, saw steamship Morro Castle for Havana; 11:30 A. M., lat. 37 16, saw schr. Wm. Dill bound N. Had strong northeast and northerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Zodiac, Phillips, Savannah 70 hours, with mdse. to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had strong northerly winds most of the passage; 27th, lat. 37 50, lon. 74 32 passed steamship Hermann Livingston, hence for Savannah; 9:15 A. M. passed steamship Huntsville for do.

Steamship Missouri, Palmer, Havana Sept. 22, at 8 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Had strong northerly winds most of the passage. Sept. 22, off Sombrero, exchanged signals with schr. Carrie, bound N.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, Wilmington, N. C., 63 hours, with naval stores to James Hand.

Steamship Euterpe, Eldridge, Galveston 13 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., to James Hand.

Steamship Missouri, Palmer, Havana 22d inst., with mdse. and 20 passengers to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer Franconia, Sherwood, Portland.

Steamer Key West, Rudolf, Boston.

Corvette Alexander Petion, Admiral Ravigneax, Port-au-Prince, via Hampton Roads 72 hours, in tow of steamtug America, came to this port for repairs. She mounts 11 guns, has 8 officers and 103 men.

Steamtug America, Virden, Hampton Roads 72 hours, with the Haytien corvette Alexander Petion in tow.

Ship Seminole, Holmes, San Francisco June 3, with flour, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co. July 29, 25 miles S. of Staten Island, saw a ship bound westward, showing signals, 632, 3d pendant.

Brig Dirigo, (of Harrington,) Small, Baltimore 8 ds., with coal to F. Falleot & Co.

Schr. Matilda, Stevens, Para 33 ds., with mdse. to Ludmann & Co. Sept. 8, lat. 17, lon. 58, had a heavy gale. Left brig Salinas, for New-York in 8 ds.

Schr. Tryphena, (of Nassau,) Gardner, Nassau 12 ds., with fruit to R. R. Hutchinson & Co.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Brainerd, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. G. Gillum, Scoville, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. J. R. Thomas, Arnold, Middletown, with stone.

Schr. M. D. Hart, Hart, Calais, with lumber, to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Mariana, Boultonhouse, Baltimore, with corn to Lane, Son & Co.

Schr. Ben Brown, Davis, Little River, S. C.

Schr. M. E. Rankin, Crosby, Boston.

Schr. Triumph, Sylvester, Providence.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, ——, Providence.

Sloop Irene, Smith, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamships Nevada, for Sota, Spain; Baltic, for Bremen; Iowa, for Glasgow; Teutonia, for Hamburg; Arago, for Havre; City of Paris, for Liverpool; Alabama, for Charleston; Manhattan, for Charleston; Raleigh, for New-Orleans; Gen. Meade, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Fairbanks, for Wilmington, N. C.; James S. Green, for Alexandria, and others.

By Telegraph.

OLD POINT, Va., Sept. 26.—The following vessels arr. in Hampton Roads to-day, wind bound: Schrs. Carrie Holmes, for New-York; Chas. Woolsey, do.; B. C. Ferry, do.; Kate Ranger, do.; W. A. Vale, New-Haven, Conn.; Elma M. Wright, Boston; Gardner, New-York; Only Daughter, do.; Moses Van Name, do.; B. F. Woolsey, do.; Sarah Pierce, do.; Abbie Cramer, do. The following were boarded yesterday by the Pilots; Brig Prentiss, from Bangor; Br schr. W. Stairs, from Halifax for Baltimore; ship Virginia, for Panama; brig Ranger, for West Indies; and to-day, barks Cricket and New Light, for Rio; brig Echo and schr. Willie, for West Indies. The steamship Worcester, from Baltimore for Liverpool, arr. at Norfolk this morning to finish ldg.; expects to sail this evening. Schr. Carrie Melvin, for Newport, R. I., has arr.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 26.—Arr. schrs. Anna Myrick, for Philadelphia; Mary E. Woodhull, New-York; Caroline C. Smith, Philadelphia; Cotman, New York; J. S. Lane, Bangor; Darius, Newark; Audenried, do.; Vicksburgh, New-York; Gilman D. King, do.; J. Bright, Boston; H. M. Miller, do.; brigs Forest, Java; Abbie McLane, Providence. 26th, A. M., wind N. W., arr. brigs Charles Heath, Boston; Harriet, Portland; schr. Pulaski, New-York. All vessels before reported have sailed, except brigs J. H. Counce, Blackbird and Hampden. Arr. 26, schrs. Eva Jones, for Boston; W. Wellington, do.; Giraffe, New-York; Planet, Boston; Wave, do.; Mansfield, do.; Rosina, East Weymouth; Saxon, Eastport; Addie P. Simpson, Portland; Walter S. Scott, St. John, N. B.; Raven, of Bucksport; Izetta of Bangor, Fanny Elder, Portland; Neva, Mary; brigs Fannie, Island Home, Chattanooga, Mary Standish, Ocean Traveler, Cabot.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Arr. steamer Nevius, from New-York; ship Neuston, from Calcutta; brig Frank W., Leghorn; schr. Sarah Hall, from Bangor, full of water, having got off the Salvages, where she was ashore. The schr. Glide, of and from Bangor for Pawtucket, before reported abandoned and full of water off Cape Ann, was picked up by the pilot boat Phantom, and towed into this port to-day. The crew of the Glide had previously been landed at Gloucester. The schr. John Ruggles, Capt. Dodge, from Bangor for New-York, put into Salem on the 27th, full of water, having sprung aleak off Boon Island. She has a cargo of lumber.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 28.—Sld. steamers Wyoming, for Philadelphia; San Salvador, for New-York; bark Amelia. Arr. ship Lissetta, from Liverpool; brig Ossipie, from Boston; schr. Clara, from Rockland.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 28.—Sld. steamers James A. Gary, for Baltimore; W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 28.—Arr. brig A. D. Farry, from Boston. Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The British steamship Narva, of the Cuban Telegraph fleet, was towed from the Lower Quarantine to Robbins' Reef this morning, where she will coal and proceed to London.

Spoken, &c.

Harriet Liedesly—bark, from Boston for Buenos Ayres, Sept. 27, lat. 41 06, lon. 68.

Jennie Eastman—ship, from Akyab for Falmouth, June 29, lon. 26 S., lon. 49 12 E.

Essex—ship, bound W., Sept. 24, lat. 46 50, lon. 57.

Zeigler—ship, of London, from London for Australia, lat. 18 30, lon. 31 51.

Thomas Owen—brig, from Neuvitas for New-York, 14 ds. out, 10 miles N. of Barnegat, Sept. 28.

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